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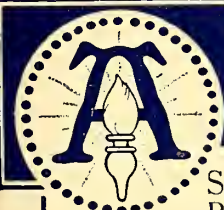


## THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

*Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.*

**OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.**

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Mark

## "Torch" Brand EXTRACT OF MALT with COD-LIVER OIL

Sell on quality—it is a better policy than price-cutting. "Torch" Brand Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract is unsurpassed in quality and packing; it also carries the name and guarantee of Allen & Hanburys Ltd. The prices are protected on a basis that gives satisfaction all round.

*"Torch" Brand Products are supplied to Chemists only*

*A fair Profit  
to the Retailer.*

*A fair Price  
to the Public.*

We help sales by supplying  
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attractive Window Display.



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2 lb. ..	20/6 ..	2/6
4 lb. ..	38/6 ..	4/9
7 lb. ..	64/9 ..	8/-

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR  
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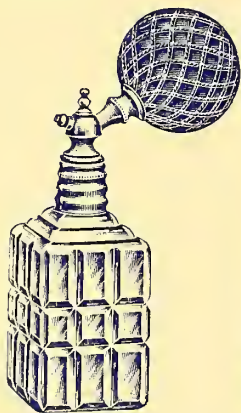
**Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2**

Telephone: Bishopsgate 1122 (6 lines).

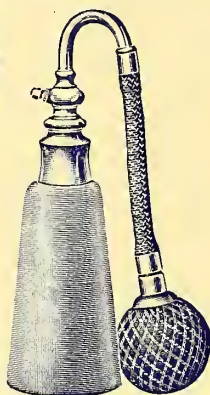
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No. 19.



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No. 19. CRYSTAL, moulded, with single netted ball and gilt mounts, height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., 2 oz. capacity. Per Doz. 27/-

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Nos. 3106 &amp; 3107.

No. 1764. DECORATED, in blue, green and red. Per Doz. 60/-

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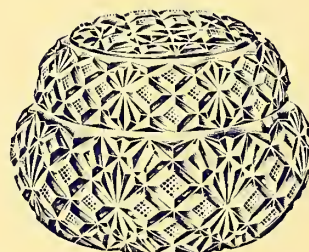
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No. 14. CRYSTAL, fancy cut top and bottom,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 5 in. deep .. .. Each 4/3



No. 17. CRYSTAL, fancy cut, super quality.

Size  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. 5 in. diameter.  
Each 7/6 9/-

In view of the uncertainty of the industrial position and its possible effect on Christmas Trade, many Chemists have delayed or reduced their customary Season's orders. If you are one of these, you will be glad to know that May, Roberts can supply any of the above lines by return.

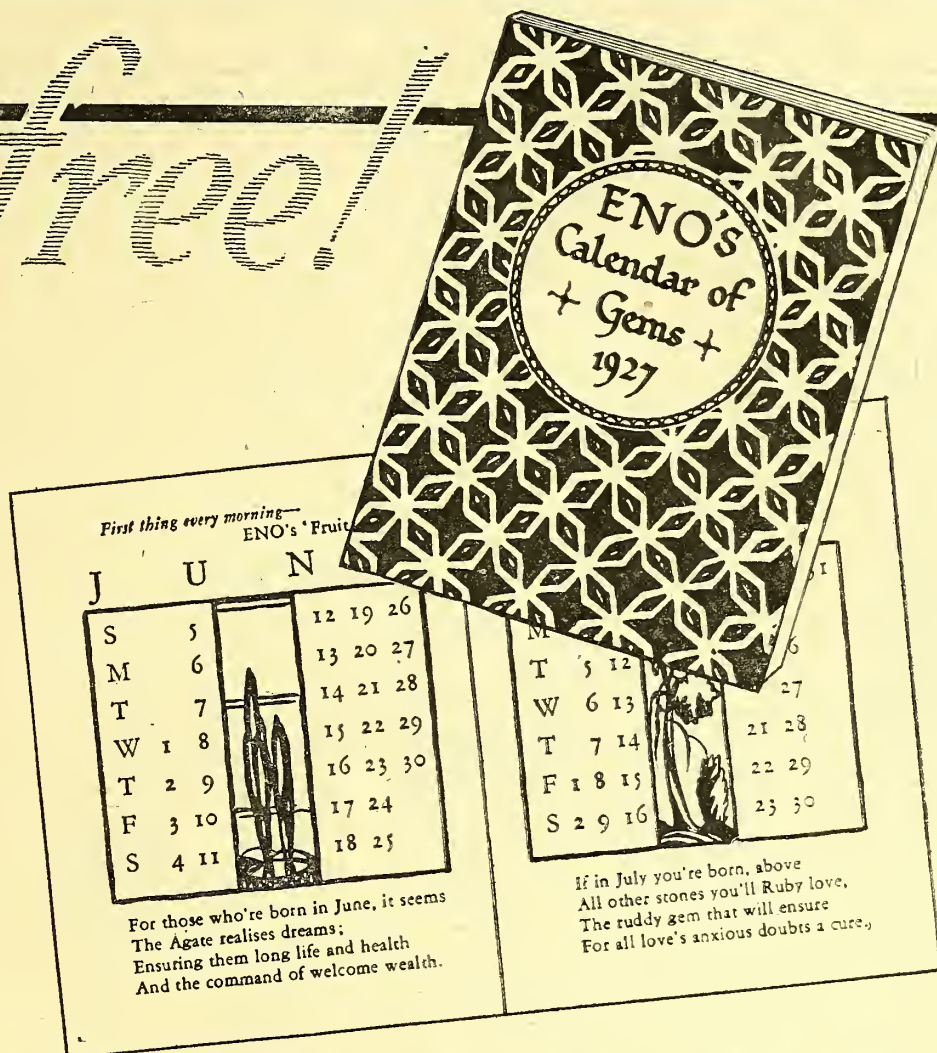
## MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd.

7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

And at LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH & DUBLIN.



# Free!



## Pocket Calendars for 1927

We invite you to make application *now*, if you have not already done so, for a supply of the Pocket Calendars illustrated above. These have been carefully prepared, and are in every way suitable for handing to your regular customers at this time of the year. Please send us a postcard at once stating the number you would like us to reserve for you.

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E.C.4*



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IN our advertisements we endeavour to impress upon the mother the idea of healthiness and happiness in her children. In other words, we try to "sell" what "Roboleine" DOES. With this idea in her mind, she is likely to be a ready buyer of

# Roboleine

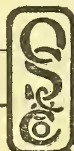
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

If she sees it displayed—as we ask you, for our mutual benefit, to do.

**OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.**  
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

*Manufacturers of "MACGLACTIS" the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.*

O. & S.





Build Your Business on **SOUND LINES**

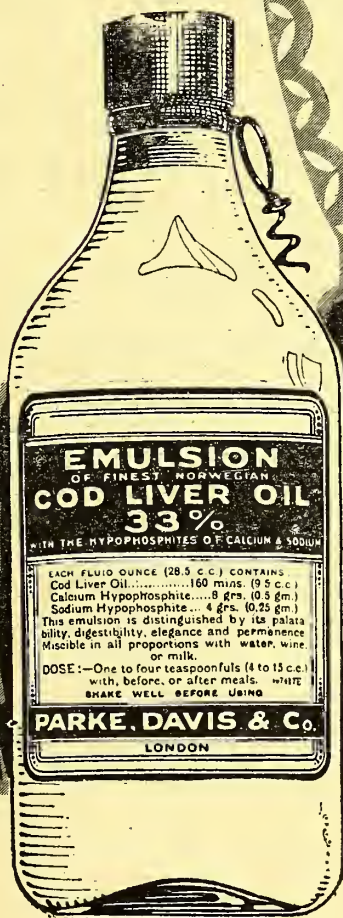


*Made with  
physiologically tested  
Norwegian Cod-Liver  
Oil containing not less  
than 10,500 units of  
fat-soluble vitamins  
per fluid ounce.*

**Y**OU can do  
good business  
with the P., D. &  
Co. Emulsion during the  
next few months. It is  
a dependable, palatable  
and permanent product,  
with a guaranteed content of  
the finest cod-liver oil of  
definite vitamin strength.  
Moreover, it is profitable—  
especially if bought on best  
terms, particulars of which  
will be sent on application.

	M.R.P. each	M.W.P. net per doz.
5 oz.	1s. 8d.	14s. 2d.
8 oz.	2s. 6d.	20s. 8d.
16 oz.	4s. 6d.	36s. 9d.

SEND FOR  
TERMS

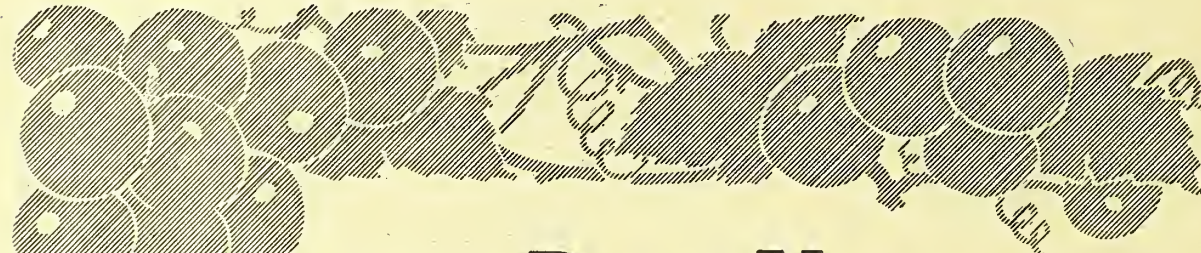


**P., D. & CO**

**Cod-Liver Oil  
Emulsion 33%**

Parke, Davis & Co., 50 Beak St., London, W.1





## Does Your Window Pay You?

GIVEN a *selling* window display of a rapidly *selling* article, and your window will most certainly become a leading sales factor in your business.

The public know—have known for 44 years—the value of Wincarnis in most of Life's everyday illnesses. They read of it constantly in their newspapers—they *see it again in your window!*

Link your shop unmistakably with Wincarnis advertising. Sound business practice has proved that to stock your window with a ready seller like Wincarnis is rapidly to increase your Sales and Profits.

### A DOCTOR WRITES:

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"I usually prescribe Wincarnis for my adult patients whenever a tonic is indicated, and in most cases it has met with prompt success. Its constituents make it the most efficient strength-reviving agent I have met in a long course of medical practice."

(Signed)—M.B., B.Ch.

# WINCARNIS

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd.  
WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.





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## The Choice of Careful Buyers

Careful buyers invariably choose "StaffAllenS" Powdered Tragacanth because of its consistently high standard of quality. Write for samples and prices. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Drug Millers since 1833, London, E.C.2

# "StaffAllenS"

POWDERED

# TRAGACANTH



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**GIVE YOUR  
TILL A TONIC**

with a New and Original line—placed on the market under the present industrial conditions—which has necessitated working overtime. While we are executing all orders in strict rotation, with very little delay, we are faced with the possible difficulty of obtaining continuous supplies of bottles; so if our Traveller has been unable to show it to you drop us a Post Card, simply bearing the words "Till Tonic," at once for particulars, and reap your share of the substantial profits it shows, over cent per cent.

**FLETCHER, RITSON & CO., LTD.**  
1 & 3 Gower Street, BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Telegrams: "BLUECHRY.S."

Telephone: 126 BOOTLE.

*The Tonic.*  
To be taken every  
hour from 9 a.m.  
to 8 p.m.  
*M. Y. Till, Esq.*  
**A. WAKE,**  
Pharmacist,  
GETON.



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## TOILET PREPARATIONS

### A Xmas 'best-seller'—

CHEMISTS are pulling steady sales from eye-catching Christmas displays of Regent Frères "Specialty" Toilet Preparations.

In their dainty, decorative packings fit to grace the dressing-table of the most fastidious person they possess a subtle attraction which few can resist.

They are just the distinctive, yet modest-priced little Christmas gifts for which everyone is searching for their friends.

The preparations are of the highest quality and purity, and the retail price is well within the reach of all your customers.

Send to-day for full particulars of this profitable line. Counter Stands and attractive Showcards supplied.

*Regent frères  
series include:—*

Milk of Roses (for the skin and complexion), Bay Rhum, Creme Speciale (a greasy or non-greasy fixative), Paraffine de Toilette, Eau de Violette and Eau de Quinine,

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"SPECIALTY" DEPT.,

Albert Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1.

Telephones: Hampstead, 4046 & 4047.

Telegrams: "Nufinjol Norwest, London."

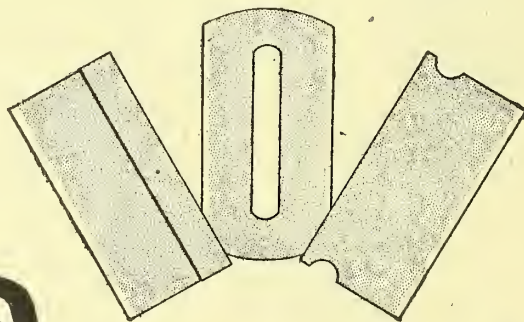
# - and now KEEP IT GOING

You can do this by simply placing one of our small show cards or shelf strips on your counter and in your window. Lip service within your establishment is important, but without the show card reminder your customer may forget that he wants "DARWIN" Blades. Remember that "DARWIN" Blades are made in SHEFFIELD. Your wholesaler can supply you with show cards, window bills and shelf strips, or, if necessary, send a post card direct to us.

**PRICES—"DARWIN" BLADES** (all patterns).

*Cost* 1/6 for 5, 3/- for 10. *Sell at* 2/3 for 5, 4/6 for 10.

**Boxes containing 100 Blades—Cost 30/-.** *Sell for 45/-.*



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PATENT COBALT HIGH SPEED STEEL

## Safety Razor Blades

DARWINS LTD. :: FITZWILLIAM WORKS :: SHEFFIELD



# Peroxide of Hydrogen

## THE UNIVERSAL MOUTH WASH

### 20 VOL.

*The public are now alive to the various uses of this preparation, and sales are increasing daily. Note the strength of our Peroxide and then compare prices.*

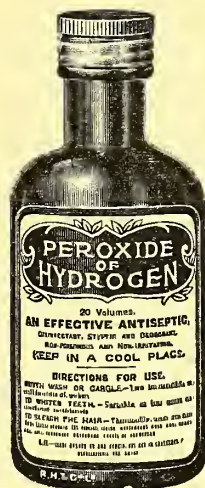
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5 oz. Size  
8/- per doz.

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3 doz. Lots  
7/6 per doz.

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Showcard  
supplied  
Free of Charge  
with  
every Dozen.

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Telephone : MUSEUM 2810 (3 lines).

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*with a 5 Years' Guarantee*

The "GECORAY" System is quick and easy to install; is suited to every business and to every size of window.

In "GECORAY" Silvered-glass reflectors the pure silver, which forms the reflecting surface, is sealed in between glass and a thin layer of copper.

"GECORAY" Reflectors cannot discolour. Neither can the backing check, crack or

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Every "GECORAY" Reflector is guaranteed for 5 years not to crack, check or peel, and that the silver reflecting surface will not tarnish.

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### SYSTEM of SHOP WINDOW LIGHTING

Write to G.E.C. Publicity Organisation for particulars of the "GECORAY" System and for information of the FREE advisory service of G.E.C. Shop window lighting specialists.

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**5 years  
Guarantee**

We hereby guarantee for a period of 5 years from date of purchase to replace free of charge any GECORAY Reflector that checks peels or tarnishes if used with the Lamp specified



# OVERALLS

for  
**Chemists & Druggists**

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
Khaki DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

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**A**pharmacy

cannot be at its best unless the lighting is efficient—because its activities are concerned with a custom particularly susceptible to comfortable lighting.

The prescription is . . . **Holophane**. Holophane has been proved to add 42% attraction value to a shop. It shows pharmaceutical goods to greatest advantage. By scientifically planned direction and diffusion of light rays it gives maximum brightness without disturbing glare—often with a smaller number of lighting points.

There is a definite Holophane Unit for every lighting need. Write NOW for free explanatory Booklet explaining how quickly, easily and inexpensively Holophane may be installed.

## Holophane

for Scientific Illumination

Note: Pharmacists always have at their service a competent Staff of Holophane Lighting experts. Lighting advice and suggestions will gladly be submitted without charge or obligation.

When buying look for the name "Holophane." Always use Holophane Fittings with Holophane Glassware.

**HOLOPHANE LIMITED,**  
8 Elverton Street, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1.



Maw's



Page

## *What Parex Means To You.*

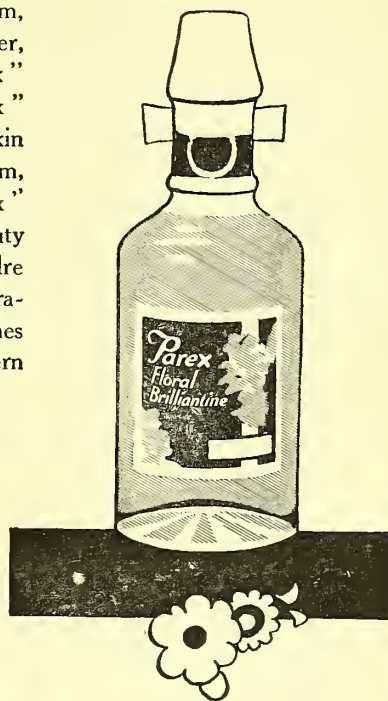
Whether you keep a high-class or middle-class pharmacy you should be selling "Parex" Toilet Preparations. "Parex" Toilet Preparations are sold only to and by pharmacists. They are made at our own New Barnet factories from the finest ingredients, and the manner of their presentation is a triumph of commercial art. There's a purpose in "Parex." The purpose is to give the pharmacist for himself a brand of toilet goods to sell at reasonable prices and yield a fair profit, but yet to surpass all others in quality, presentation and display.

"Parex" Preparations include "Parex" Baby Powder, "Parex" Manicure Outfits, "Parex" Brillantine, "Parex" Toilet Paraffin, "Parex" Dental Cream, "Parex" Tooth

Powder, "Parex" Shampoo Powder, "Parex" Shaving Cream, "Parex" Talcum Powder, "Parex" Bath Powder, "Parex" Hair Preparations, "Parex" Vanishing Cream, "Parex" Skin Cream, "Parex" Cold Cream, "Parex" Lanoline, "Parex" Lip Salve, "Parex" Beauty Leaves and "Parex" Poudre Compacte. All these preparations are practically staple lines—certainly lines which no modern chemist would be without.



*"Parex" Toilet Preparations sell first because they look good, and sell again because they are good.*



**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.



Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," July 10, 1926.

## AUSTRALIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

"Some correspondence has shown that this description of sandalwood oil derived from the wood of *Fusanus spicatus* is very largely used medicinally in Australia and other countries. The Committee are of opinion that a monograph on this oil might be inserted in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, so that oil of the quality required by the characters and tests could be ordered for use in Australia and wherever the appropriate authorities considered this variety of oil could usefully replace the more expensive kind obtained from *Santalum album*."

# 'PLAIMAR'

## SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled by Plaimar, Ltd., Perth, West Australia, from West Australian Sandalwood

has always conformed to the Characters and Tests referred to above.

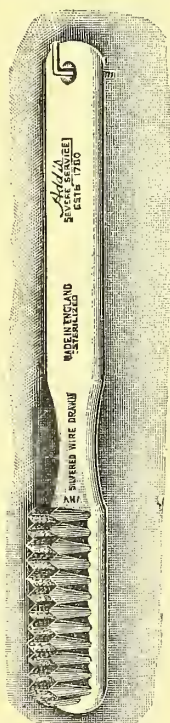
Stocks are now available of "Plaimar" ESSENTIAL OIL of ARAUCARIA a distinctly new semi-solid aromatic, having a pronounced value as a fixative. This Oil has a Rose odour and contains a percentage of Esters of Geraniol.

Samples, price and analysis may be obtained from

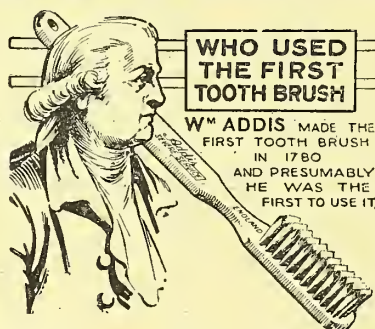
**MAXWELL, PLAISTOWE & CO., LTD.**

8 OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams and Cables ... Azucena, London.  
Codes ... A B C, 5th & 6th Editions & Bentley's.  
Telephone ... Central 5859.



Made in Very Hard  
Unbleached Bristle  
for "Severe Service"

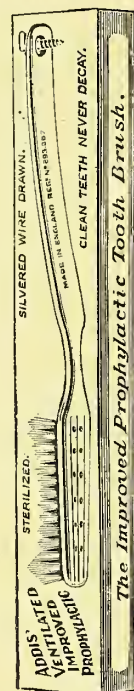


Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE" tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

*Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.*

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other goods from you.

**ADDIS BRUSH WORKS**  
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



Made in  
Very Hard } Bristles  
Hard ...  
Medium ...  
or Soft if required.



# Important Announcement

---

*If you have any difficulty in obtaining  
HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY  
preparations from your usual source  
of supply write to ~~~~~  
PARFUMERIES de PARIS, Ltd.  
Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3.  
who will be pleased to send you ~~~~  
by return of post ~~~~~~  
their Price List and best terms ~~~~  
showing excellent profits to the ~~~~  
retailer ~~~~~~  
Advertising material supplied ~~~~  
with orders. ~~~~~~*



**“John Bull”**

**MALT  
EXTRACT  
MALT & OIL**

*Noted for Palatability,  
Regularity and Purity.*

Made from  
100% FINEST  
BARLEY MALT  
and the  
BEST LOFOTEN  
COD LIVER OIL

“JOHN BULL” Malt Extract  
has a Guaranteed Diastasic  
Activity and will not Crystallise.

For Wholesale and Export.

**PAINE  
& CO., LIMITED**  
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, ENG.

ORDER NOW  
FOR WINTER  
TRADE.



**MASON'S  
Ginger Wine Essence**

QUICK  
SALES

GOOD  
PROFIT

Liberal Window Show Allowance  
Artistic Display Material

SEND FOR PRICES.

**NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM**

**A CHEMIST'S LINE FOR 100 YEARS**

Chemists all over the country have been making good  
profits from this fine old Baby Food for 100 years.  
Doctors and Nurses agree it is still the Best.

**Neave's  
Food**

**NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE**

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's  
Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily  
and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the  
retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother  
reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it  
is only common sense to claim she will buy other  
family necessaries from him. Moreover, the con-  
tinuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

*For Direct Terms apply to—*

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**



# "Sales ahead"

AYRTON'S famous  
Emulsion, assisted  
by their equally  
famous display  
and sales schemes

*This fine model  
for Window Display*

## Cream Emulsion of COD LIVER OIL (With Hypophosphites)

Size	25% Eight styles of labels.		33% Eight styles of labels.		33% 'Fleet Brand' Labelled, Carton		p. doz.
	p. doz.	gr. lots	p. doz.	gr. lots	p. doz.	gr. lots	
3 ozs.	6/6	6/3	6/9	6/6	6/9	6/6	—
4 "	7/-	6/9	7/3	7/-	7/3	7/-	8/6
6 "	8/6	8/3	9/-	8/9	9/-	8/9	10/3
8 "	10/6	10/-	11/-	10/6	11/-	10/3	12/3
12 "	13/9	13/3	14/6	14/-	14/6	14/-	16/3
16 "	15/-	14/6	16/6	16/-	16/6	16/-	18/6
20 "	18/-	17/3	19/6	18/9	19/3	18/9	—
24 "	20/6	19/6	22/6	21/6	22/6	21/6	—
32 "	29/-	28/-	32/-	31/-	32/-	31/-	—

Buyer's name and address on three dozen or more.

FISHERMAN MODEL. 26 inches high, oil-painted in natural colours, is given gratis with all first orders for one gross.

Our famous LIGHTHOUSE MODEL, is also available for those who prefer it, or desire an alternative window display.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL.





DIRECT FROM  
THE GROWERS.

**JOSE ALMEGO, Ltd.** *London Office: St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2*

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511

Enquiries for Agencies received now will receive attention in time for Xmas trade.

## To Chemists with Wine Licence only.

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

**Almeço's Invalid Port,**

**Almeço's Ruby Port,**

**Almeço's White Port,**

**The Marquis Port,**

**Grand Duchess Port.**

*For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:—*

**GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER.**

# ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'  
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

**Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.  
13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.**

**DOES  
NOT  
CONTAIN  
any  
SCHEDULED  
POISON.**

SOUND-CLEAN-UNIFORM

# CORKS

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

ESTABLISHED 1844

**C. Olley & Sons,  
LIMITED.**

**Camperdown St., & Great Alie St.,  
London, E.1.**

'Phone: Royal 2868. Wires: "Circumference, Ald, London."

**WHOLESALE & EXPORT.**

## METALLIC CAPSULES

for all kinds of Bottles & Jars.

**The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.**

(PROPRIETORS: C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.)

# CELLOPHANE

The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

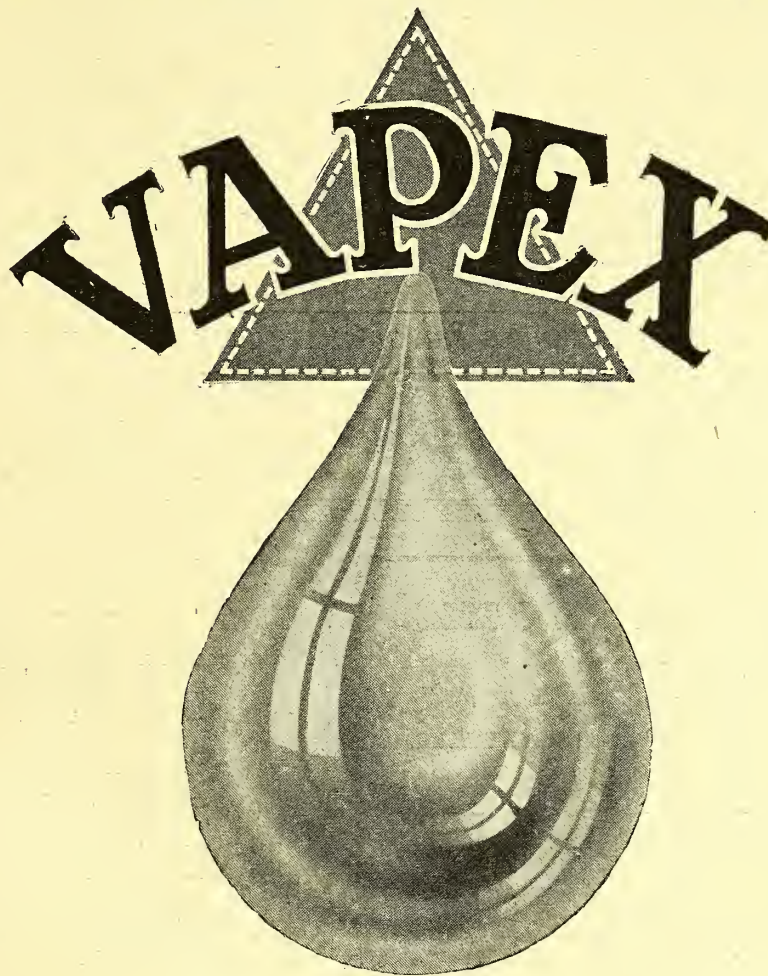
*Prices, Samples and Particulars from*  
**The CELLOPHANE COMPANY**  
**7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1**

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.  
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.





# The Magic Drop Display



Those Chemists who have not yet taken advantage of the special "Vapex" window display terms should write at once for particulars. The offer closes definitely at the end of the present month.

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/649

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# ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

announce two of their latest Creations :—

## Ambreine Synthotto

A sweet Oriental perfume with a delightfully light flowery nuance. It is perfectly soluble—of great strength and long lasting.

## Wallflower Synthotto

A faithful reproduction of the Old English Wallflower ; it is true to the last trace on evaporation ; highest concentration and very economical.

Compositions for imparting these aromas to Sachets, Soaps, Brilliantines, Bath Salts, etc., are also available.

PLEASE WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

4 CARLISLE AVENUE - - LONDON, E.C.3

Royal 0290.

Essynthet—Ald—London.

## CHEMICAL WORKS "FLORA"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND.

*Manufacturers of*

## ARTIFICIAL MUSKS 100%

## AMBRETTE KETONE XYLOL

The "Flora" Musks are the essence of perfection, and striking examples of a factory with a large reputation for quality.

## LONDON STOCKS

*Samples and Prices from—*

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.  
33 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

THE STANDARD **D & O** OF QUALITY  
BRAND

## AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

### GENUINE AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL

*Natural : finest single distilled. Prismenantha : re-distilled.  
Supermentha : rectified.*

OILS OF NUTMEG, COPAIBA, SASSAFRAS,  
CEDARWOOD, SPEARMINT, WORMSEED.  
BALSAMS: PERU, COPAIBA, TOLU.

**Dodge & Olcott Co.**  
20 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

'Phone: Royal 3102/3. Wires: "Egdarf, Fen, London."

Head Office: 87 Fulton St., New York.



FACTORIES & DISTILLERIES—CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

# ESSENTIAL OILS

ANISEED.  
CLOVES (ANG.).  
CINNAMON BARK.  
CITRONELLA.  
EUCALYPTUS.

JUNIPER.  
LEMON.  
PEPPERMINT.  
ROSEMARY.  
THYME.

BERGAMOT.  
GERANIUM.  
LAVENDER.

NEROLI.  
ROSE.  
YLANG YLANG, Etc.

WE CAN OFFER A B.P. PEPPERMINT OIL OF FULL MENTHOL  
CONTENT AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AROMA AT A VERY  
LOW PRICE.———WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

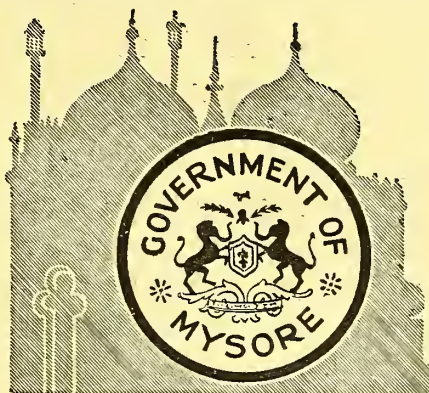
CANNES.  
PARIS.  
LEIPZIG.  
NEW YORK.

## SPURWAY

ET CIE, LTD.

TELEGRAMS:  
"NEROLI, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE:  
BISHOPSGATE 1372.

89 GREAT EASTERN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.



*Mysore Government Seal  
is your guarantee that  
the Oil is the finest in  
the World*

## EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

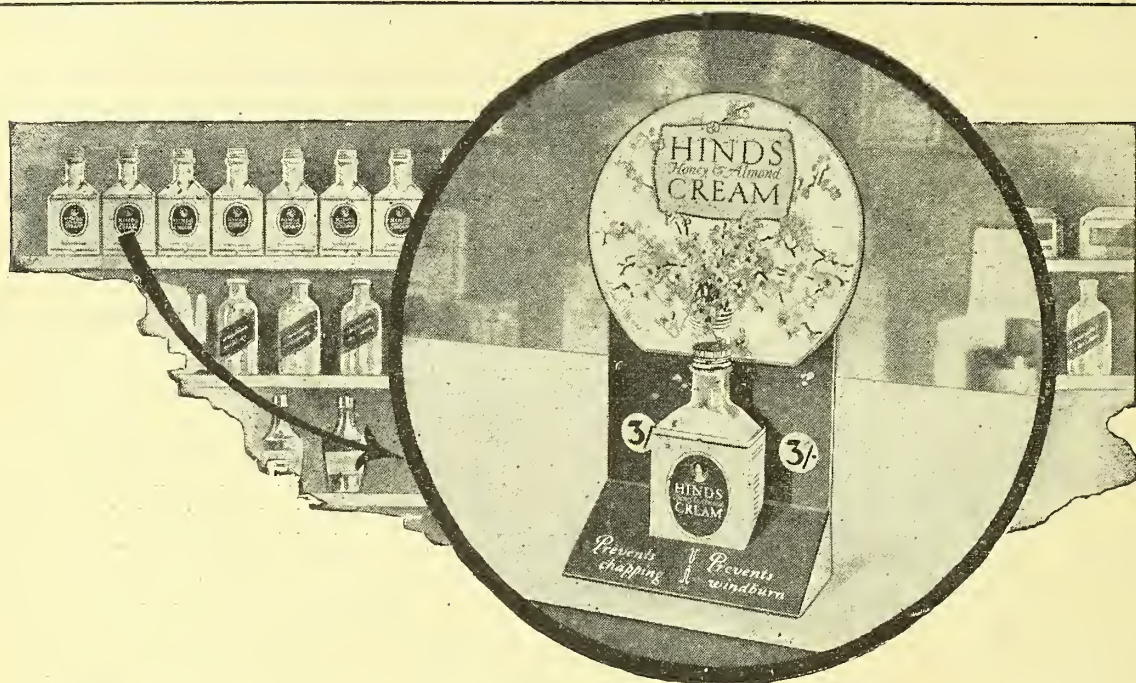
*Sole European Distributors:*

### ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.

CHURCH WHARF, CHISWICK MALL, LONDON, W.4.

Telephone: Chiswick 3463.

Telegrams: "EKDUM, LONDON."



## Put it in front of their eyes!

Hinds Cream sells twice as quickly on the counter as on the shelf behind. Our big national advertising campaign, which started December 4th, gives this fact a new and greater importance to you. From that date 95,667,523 advertisements will familiarise millions of women with the invaluable toilet uses of Hinds. If they see it, the chances are that they will buy it.

That is why we have made this attractive new counter display. It is not only an ornament to your counter; it definitely sells Hinds Cream for you just by being where it is.

It costs you nothing to get it on your counter. Why not ask for one with your order, to-day? Remember, our advertising has commenced.

### PRICES:

1½ oz.	8/- per dozen	P.A.T.A. 1/-
4½ oz.	24/- per dozen	P.A.T.A. 3/-

The 4½ oz. size is subject to 5 per cent. discount on all orders of three dozen and over.

# HINDS

*Honey & Almond*

# CREAM

All orders delivered in London carriage paid. Provinces: Carriage paid on orders of £3 and over.

A. S. HINDS LIMITED (Successor), Kingston Road, S.W. 20.





## *Plain and Banana Flavours*

THE popularity of Compound Syrup of Figs as a family medicine is largely due to its fruity flavour and natural origin. Wholesale buyers may thoroughly rely on "StaffAllenS" Syrup of Figs, which is guaranteed to be prepared from selected material under conditions which conserve the active properties. It is made in plain and banana flavours, but buyers of large quantities can arrange with us for modifications to suit local taste. We also manufacture to customers' private formulæ.

# **"StaffAllenS"** *Compound* **SYRUP OF FIGS**

*Wholesale Trade only*

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LIMITED  
*Manufacturing Chemists*      *Established 1833*      *Essential Oil Distillers*  
7, COWPER STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2

For 1926 Xmas Trade  
COMBINATION CARTONS OF  
**MORNY**  
PARFUMS DE LUXE  
DORÉ MODEL—BIJOU SIZE



## Single Bottle Cartons.

	Home Retail
"June Roses" ... ..	5/6
"Fantaisie" ... ..	6/-
"Chaminade" ... ..	6/6
"Mystérieuse" ... ..	6/6

## Two-Bottle Cartons.

2 "June Roses" ... ..	11/-
2 "Fantaisie" ... ..	12/-
2 "Chaminade" or 2 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	13/-
1 "June Roses" and 1 "Fantaisie" ... ..	11/6
1 "June Roses" and 1 "Mystérieuse" or 1 "Chaminade" ... ..	12/-
1 "Fantaisie" and 1 "Mystérieuse" or 1 "Chaminade" ... ..	12/6
1 "Chaminade" and 1 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	13/-

## Three-Bottle Cartons.

	Home Retail
1 "June Roses," 1 "Fantaisie" and 1 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	18/-
1 "June Roses," 1 "Chaminade" and 1 "Fantaisie" ... ..	18/-
1 "June Roses," 1 "Chaminade" and 1 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	18/6
1 "Fantaisie," 1 "Chaminade" and 1 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	19/-

## Four-Bottle Cartons.

1 "June Roses," 1 "Fantaisie," 1 "Chaminade" and 1 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	24/6
2 "June Roses" and 2 "Fantaisie" ... ..	23/-
2 "June Roses" and 2 "Chaminade" or 2 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	24/-
2 "Fantaisie" and 2 "Chaminade" or 2 "Mystérieuse" ... ..	25/-
2 "Mystérieuse" and 2 "Chaminade" ... ..	26/-

Subject to usual terms.

Apply for full Price List and Terms to—

**MORNY** FRÈRES, 6 NEW BURLINGTON  
LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1



*"The best business-getter now, as  
always, is a superlative product."*

THE REPUTATION of the HOUSE of  
**MORNY**  
for ELEGANT and ORIGINAL presentation of  
**PARFUMERIE de LUXE**

is still further enhanced by the new Gold-lettered  
**"DORÉ" MODEL FLACONS**

(of 3 sizes, containing 12, 28 and 42 grammes respectively)

IN A SELECTION OF FAVOURITE MORNY FRAGRANCES  
IN THEIR NOVEL and TASTEFUL CARTONS.

*Home  
Minimum Retail*

**"Chaminade"**

6/6, 10/9 & 15/-

**"Mystérieuse"**

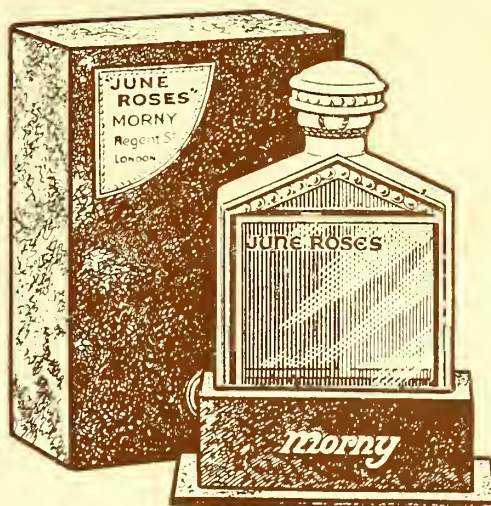
6/6, 10/9 & 15/-

**"Nuit de  
Carnaval"**

7/-, 12/6 & 17/6

**"Chypre"**

6/6, 10/9 & 15/-



*Home  
Minimum Retail*

**"June Roses"**

5/6, 8/- & 10/6

**"Fantaisie"**

6/-, 9/9 & 13/6

**"Nocturne"**

6/-, 9/9 & 13/6

**"Sérénade"**

6/-, 9/9 & 13/6

**"Triomphe"**

7/6, 13/9 & 20/-

Retail Houses that take pride in stocking Fine Perfumery of  
established marks, charmingly presented and reasonably priced,  
will welcome this beautiful Container.

*Apply for full Price List and Terms.*

**MORNY FRÈRES, 6 NEW BURLINGTON  
LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1**

# MARMITE

## (YEAST EXTRACT)

Owing to the medical advocacy of the use of YEAST EXTRACT to supply Vitamin B. deficiency in diets, we wish to inform all Chemists that MARMITE is the only recognised and recommended Yeast Extract on the market.

Judging by the enquiries that have reached us recently, we are confident that Chemists will have a much greater demand for MARMITE in the future than they have had in the past.

Please order your supplies through your Wholesaler.

### Retail Prices and Sizes:

1 oz. jar	..	..	..	..	6d.
2 oz. „	..	..	..	..	10d.
4 oz. „	..	..	..	..	1/6
8 oz. „	..	..	..	..	2/6
16 oz. „	..	..	..	..	4/6

THE MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT COMPANY, LTD.  
59 EASTCHEAP - - LONDON, E.C.3



## THIS YEAR RECOMMEND BRITISH PERFUMES



Showcard No. 29

## Buy British

A serious effort is being made to convince the public that the best British perfumes are as good as any in the world.

Advertisements are appearing in the most suitable periodicals and justify the appeal to you to buy, display and recommend



# Vinolia

## PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS

Write for showcard as illustrated above.  
list and special offers to -

VINOLIA CO. LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4.  
LABORATORIES, BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE.

VT19-29-100



# DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

## Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22 6	2 6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22 6	2 6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22 6	2 6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22 6	2 6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22 6	2 6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22 6	2 6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13 6	1 6
For a shampoo.	22 6	2 6
JETTALINE ..	31 6	3 6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31 6	3 6
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22 6	2 6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22 6	2 6
Dandruff eradicant.		
TAMMALITE ..	22 6	2 6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31 6	3 6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22 6	2 6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31 6	3 6
For figure development.		

### The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58 6	6 6
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POTASH..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

### COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN Australia, Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.  
 South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.  
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.  
 India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.  
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.  
 New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.  
 South America: DEARBORN South America, Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.  
 Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

"Old Common Sense"



An illustration from

## "The Treasure Cave"

Don't disappoint customers who ask for a copy of this children's booklet when they buy Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.

If your supply is exhausted please apply for more to F. C. CALVERT & CO., P.O. Box 147, Manchester.



THE ORIGINAL  
 :: AND ::  
 STILL THE BEST

**JACKEL'S**  
**CREAM**  
 WITHOUT GREASE  
 FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

### HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.  
 Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM  
 YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

**JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.**  
 GLASGOW.



## You will be asked for Sydal



A new advertising campaign beginning this month will bring Sydal before millions of people in this country. If you have no Sydal in stock a postcard to the manufacturer will bring you a sample jar and full particulars. The retail price is 1/6. Sydal is considered a household necessity in New Zealand, where it has held its own for thirty years in spite of heavy competition. It is now manufactured at Leeds, for the home market. Sydal is a non-greasy, pure vegetable cream. It is known in New Zealand as "The Skin Doctor", and is unrivalled for keeping ladies' hands soft and white in spite of trying conditions—such as housework, gardening and nursing duties.

REMEMBER

# Sydal

SIGH-DAL

A BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT

Sydal Proprietary, Room 12, Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

## You will be asked for—

RETAIL  
**POWDERED CEROLIN** 2/-  
For making Face Cream

**LAITINE POWDER** 1/6  
Face Powder. 3 shades

**BENZONE CRYSTALS** 1/6  
For Blackheads

**CHLORONE PELLETS** 1/-  
For Halitosis

**CITRATE OF CAPROL** 3/-  
For the Hair

**PERU PASTE** 2/-  
For Wrinkles

**BUTYWAVE  
PERFUME** 3/- 5/- 10/-

They bear big profits. Order through your wholesaler. Made by The Butywave Co.,  
10 Tachbrook Street, S.W.1



DEMONSTRATE FURSAC TO ASTONISHED EYES



# FURSAC

IS THE

## Aristocrat amongst Powder Puffs

EVERY WOMAN  
WANTS ONE

In 8 WEEKS we sold 31,200  
but there are still 22,336,709 women  
in Great Britain to be supplied

SO

We are spending £500  
in National Press Advertising  
during Ten Days before CHRISTMAS  
to tell them about

# FURSAC

this Christmas will be a  
*Fursac Christmas*

Always have "FURSAC" on the counter, with showcard or you lose sales. Demonstrate a "FURSAC" and you make SALES CERTAIN. Additional showcard with direct Christmas appeal now available on application.

## Order FURSACS Now

POWDER CANNOT SPILL  
NO STRUGGLING TO STUFF PUFF BACK INTO BAG  
IT GLIDES IN AND OUT

In Fine Leather, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/- each, Retail; 20/-, 28/- and 40/- doz. Trade.

In Silk Brocades, 4/6 each, Retail; 36/- doz. Trade.

Of usual Wholesale or direct from Solport Bros. Ltd., Goswell Road, E.C.1



DEMONSTRATE FURSAC TO ASTONISHED EYES



## DON'T FORGET THIS

□ □ □

EVERY ARMAND Item can be sold with the guarantee that if the purchaser is not completely satisfied she may have her money refunded by you. We will look after the rest.

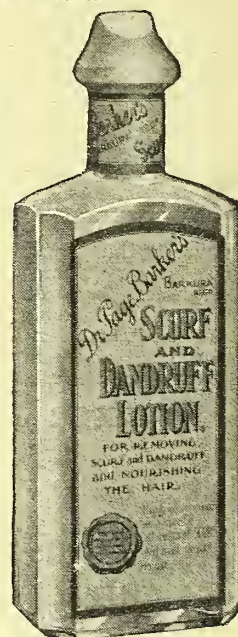
Send to-day for price list and particulars of the Armand Policy. It will pay you to take an interest in Armand.

□ □ □

*Florian & Armand, Limited*  
QUEENSWAY, FONDERS END, MIDDLESEX

## Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

THE specific recognised throughout the Trade as the one genuine and reliable remover of Scurf and Dandruff. Every bottle carries a guarantee. 18/- per dozen, retail at 2/6. With an order of three dozen you get a free bonus of three 2/6 bottles, also an attractive showstand. Smart show matter. Leaflets with your own name.



THOS. CHRISTY  
& CO.

4, Old Swan Lane,  
Upper Thames St.,  
E.C.4.

## NOVELTY PERFUMES



THE  
"EVER-  
SCENTED"  
ROSE

(Flower has  
wick-stem to  
perfume)

1½ oz. Vases  
Singly boxed  
24/- doz.

1 oz. Globe  
Wickers  
DEVON  
VIOLET  
and  
Various  
Perfumes

Singly boxed  
15/- doz.



Special Terms to Exporters

E. N. BROMAGE & CO., 73 Selhurst Rd., S.E.25

## FOR LABEL AND GENERAL PRINTING

Apply to

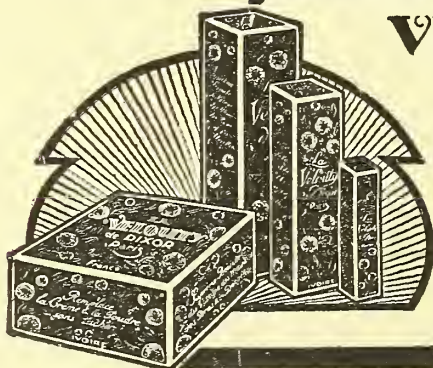
**ROBERTS & NEWTON**

Note New  
Address:

DOMINION HOUSE,  
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,  
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: City 1631.

ESTABD. 1889



## VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS.. COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY. PRESENTATION

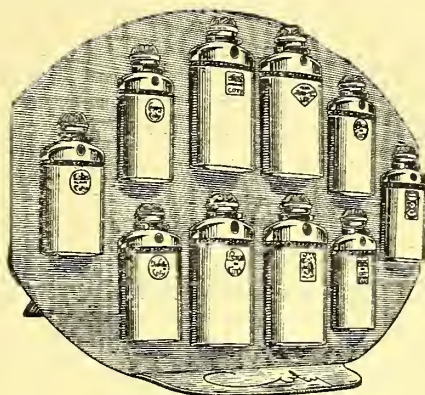
Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail .. ..	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	" .. ..	3/-
Large "	14/- "	" .. ..	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	" .. ..	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE. IVORY and NATURAL

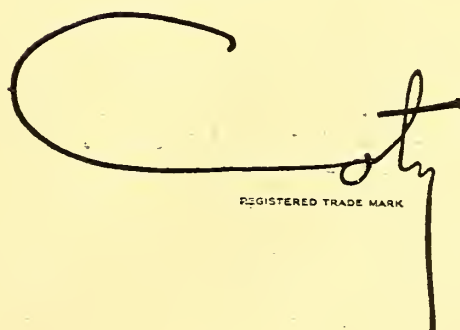
Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:  
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1





## CHRISTMAS OFFER

Now is the time to sell Perfumery. To make it easier for you we have had designed in Paris the attractive silk moiré stand illustrated above, which is capable of holding six bottles of the half-ounce Series of Coty Perfumes 097, and four bottles of the one-ounce Series 098. This stand will be supplied free with every order of three dozen assorted perfumes in these two Series, one dozen of which must be Series 098.



COTY (ENGLAND) LIMITED, WALMAR HOUSE, 298 REGENT ST., W.1.





# Please accept three with our compliments

Fashion papers prepared the way for this novel hand lotion. Never before has so much Editorial prominence been given to the importance of soft white hands and arms. Floradew advertising starts this week, but the market was so ready to accept such a unique preparation that retailers have found it necessary to repeat already!

Take advantage of fashion's demand and accept three items free. Read the following carefully:—

- 1 Floradew is guaranteed to the trade and public on money back terms.
- 2 Floradew is sold at a low price to attract heavy sales.
- 3 Floradew is advertised to appeal to those women who can also afford to buy other items from you.
- 4 Floradew is offered at full P.A.T.A. terms with expert advertising assistance.
- 5 For one week only three flasks of Floradew will be given free with each dozen ordered. Maximum order for bonus, three dozen. No orders received after first post, Dec. 20th.

## Floradew

(NON-GREASY)

### For Soft White Hands and Arms

ONE  
SIZE  
ONLY  
1/6  
Retail

#### *How to get the three FREE items*

Send a p.c. to-day for one, two or three dozen 1/6 Floradew at 13/3 doz. net, carriage paid, with bonus at rate of three free to each dozen.

*Attach sticker and address to—*

J. E. ELLIS, LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS

*Recommended by the Medical Profession*

**Rendell's**  
WIFE'S FRIEND

**RENOWNED FOR EFFICIENCY  
AND PURITY**

**all over the world for 50 years**

*Registered Trade Mark upon  
each box thus:*

*W. J. Rendell*

*A satisfied customer is always an asset to your business.*

TO INCREASE YOUR REVENUE SELL

## "TOINOCO" PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

THE ORIGINAL BRAND.

The only Paper Handkerchief  
regularly advertised. Face Price,  
Minimum Retail.

"Papier Crepon" 50 for 1s. 9d.

"Silky Fibre" 50 for 2s.

They are not a Substitute for  
anything else you sell. There is  
no Substitute for them.

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

**"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.**

**CHECK PESSARIES—Solid, Air and Spring Rims**

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.

WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

**ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE**  
**RENE HEYMANS LTD.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE  
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF  
:: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: ::

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for  
manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

**9, 10 DOMINGO STREET LONDON, E.C.1**



An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing, for the cure of  
VARICOSE ULCERS, CHRONIC ECZEMA, INFLAMED ECZEMA.

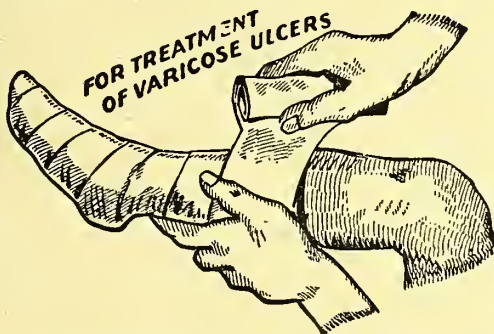
Used by thousands of physicians with success all over the world.

## VARICOSAN-BANDAGE

(Varix-Sanare)

Being extensively advertised to the Medical Profession.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.



Stocks held by Colonial Houses :

Australia : Welch Perrin & Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

S. Africa : Lennon Ltd., Capetown, Durban, etc.

India : R. C. Sohoni & Sons, Princes Street, Bombay.

Sole Concessionaire for Great Britain & the Colonies, U.S.A., China & Japan :

**J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.**

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE  
LONDON, E.C.4.

Cables - - - "LANDSLOH, LONDON."



# Advertising Balloons

A VERY EFFECTIVE  
FORM OF ADVT.  
SPECIAL DESIGNS  
SUBMITTED.

SQUEAKERS,  
DYING BOARS,  
SWANS, BIRDS,  
ELEPHANTS, &c.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT  
ENQUIRIES INVITED.  
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

**JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY**  
RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

## "ZORBO" Regd. Joint Jackets

for use in treatment of Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Designed for application to Knee, Hip, Elbow, &c.

	Min. Retail	Wholesale		Min. Retail	Wholesale
No. 1. Chest or Back ..	2/8½ each.	24/3 doz.	No. 4. R. or L. Wrist ..	1/4 each.	12/- doz.
No. 2. R. or L. Shoulder	2/7 ..	23/3 ..	No. 5. R. or L. Knee ..	1/8 ..	14 9 ..
No. 3. R. or L. Elbow ..	1/7½ ..	14/6 ..	No. 6. R. or L. Groin ..	2/10½ ..	25 9 ..

Order through Usual Wholesaler.

**ROBERT BAILEY & SONS LTD., Marriott Street Mills, STOCKPORT.**

\*Phone : Stockport 2784.

London Office : SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

Wires : "Undisputed, Stockport."



**J. Pillischer.**

**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**

**88, New Bond St.,  
London, W.1.**

*Established 1843*

**40% YOUR PROFIT**  
our advertisements

*Simply say,*  
**GEISHA**

*the*  
**CREPE TOILET PAPER**

**SOFTEST  
STRONGEST  
SOLUBLE**

PERFECTLY PERFORATED.  
Sample Roll, prices and terms, from  
**H. C. STERN**  
12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.  
Telephone Central 3140. Telegrams Glastos, Lud, London.  
Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

**J. C. KING'S THE FIRM**  
FOR FIRST GRADE FITTINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICES



**Fluted or Fret Cut**

As Illustration	Price each
6"	1 10
9"	2 6
12"	3 0
15"	3 6
18"	4 3
24"	6 6

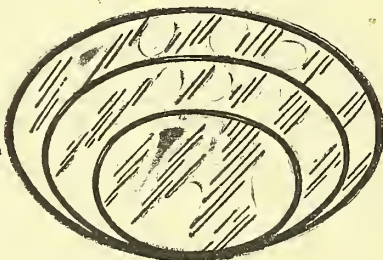
**PLAIN PEDESTALS**

No. O.K. 202	Price each
6"	1 1
9"	1 4
12"	1 7
15"	1 10
18"	2 2
24"	2 7

**First Quality  
GLASS OVALS**  
Polished Edges

$\frac{1}{4}$ " thick

Size	Price each
12" x 9"	2 3
16" x 9"	3 3
18" x 12"	5 0
20" x 15"	8 0
24" x 18"	10 0
30" x 20"	16 6



**KING'S "St. Pauls"  
CRYSTAL GLASS  
PEDESTALS**

In.	Doz.	In.	Doz.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9	12	28 0
4	8 9	14	31 6
6	10 0	16	42 0
8	14 9	18	46 6
10	22 0	20	52 0
24 in.	67 6 doz.		

**J. C. KING'S  
"Pullall" Crepe  
Paper for all kinds of  
Window Decoration.**  
29 Colours in Stock.  
Size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. x 20 in.  
Packed flat in Manilla  
Cartons.  
3 6 per doz. Cartons  
40 0 per gross

Send at once for our Latest List of Up-to-Date Fittings, No. 698, post free.

**J. C. KING, Ltd., The Chemists' Shopfitters**  
42-60 GOSWELL ROAD, E.C.1

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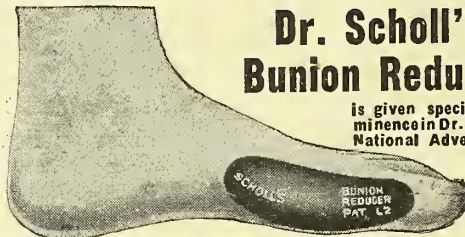
Crêpe Bandages (Regd.)  
Crêpe Binders  
Vic Flesh-Cloths

All first-class selling lines.

**GROUT & CO., LIMITED**  
GREAT YARMOUTH

**Dr. Scholl's  
Bunion Reducer**

is given special pro-  
minence in Dr. Scholl's  
National Advertising.



Sales of this popular line continue to soar. A window display will attract the demand to you. Thousands are daily obtaining relief from and correction of their bunion troubles by its use. Made of pure Para rubber. Men's and women's sizes. Rights and Lefts. Retail price 2s. 6d. each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., Granville Square, W.C.1.



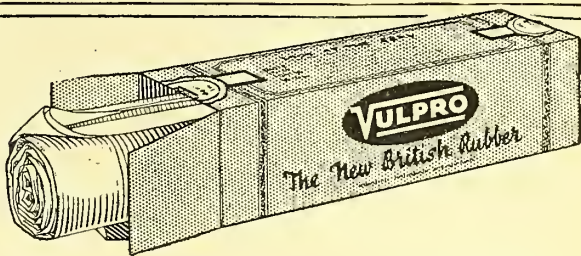
# VULPRO

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

## Waterproof Sheeting is superseding all others

It is no great matter for wonder that doctors and nurses and the public prefer Vulpro to all other waterproof sheetings and insist on having it. Vulpro is made by a new process—a process in which pure latex or rubber milk is used just as it comes from the tree. Vulpro sheeting is immeasurably stronger than the old style sheeting and twice as durable.

Vulpro sheeting is as thin as fine linen and as soft. It never rucks or creases. It can be



sterilized again and again without the smallest deterioration of its waterproof qualities. It is pleasant to handle and HAS NO SMELL. If necessary Vulpro sheeting can be cut into any shape and hand-sewn or machined like cloth. Doctors and nurses recommend Vulpro and are enthusiastic about it. Hospitals at home and abroad use it extensively. Chemists who stock it report a growing demand and profitable business.

*Vulpro is sold in attractive orange coloured boxes in lengths of 1, 1½ and 2 yards. The retail prices are 5/- a yard for 40-42" widths and 4/- a yard for 36" widths. Trade prices are 3/9 a yard for 40-42" widths and 3/- a yard for 36" widths, showing a profit of 33⅓%. Write for full particulars and stock up right away. Mention the name of your usual wholesaler.*

**VULTEX PRODUCTS LTD., GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.**

## Reliance

Seamless Moulded. Original British

### HOT-WATER BOTTLES AND FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

BEST VALUES.  
BEAUTIFUL  
COLOURS.  
INCOMPARABLE  
SERVICE.  
SURE PROFIT  
MAKERS.



Everything in  
DRUGGISTS'  
RUBBERWARE.  
BRITISH  
RUBBER made by  
BRITISHERS.  
WHOLESALE and  
EXPORT ONLY.



H.-W. Bottles  
retailing from  
4/11 to 10/6 ea.  
Combination  
Syringes  
from 9/6 each.  
Fountain  
Syringes  
from 7/6 each.



Supplies from all the leading Wholesale Sundriesmen  
or direct from

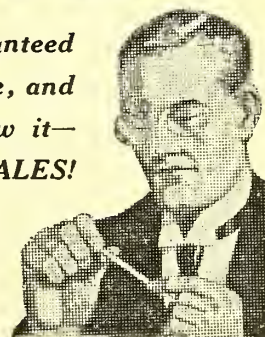
**RELiance RUBBER COMPANY**  
LIMITED

212-213 Upper Thames Street London, E.C. 4.  
Telephone City 2391. (Two Lines) Telegrams Doornkop Cent. London

## The consistently advertised Clinical Thermometers —ZEAL'S

They are guaranteed  
to stay accurate, and  
the Public know it—  
Hence **THEIR SALES!**

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,  
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London, E.C.1.



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BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1914.

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A systematic comparison of the formulæ of thirty-one of the London hospitals, including the Children's Hospitals and the French Hospital. The formulæ are arranged under the headings of the various preparations so that an immediate comparison may be made between the prescriptions of the different institutions.

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Manufacturers of Special Envelopes.

GREASEPROOF AND POWDER BAGS

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TOOTHBRUSH ENVELOPES

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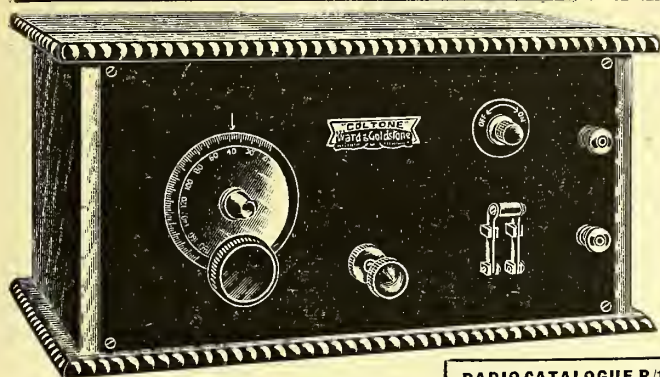
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TICKETS, 9/6 each, from  
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## RECEIVING SETS

Simplicity of Control. Maximum Volume and Purity.  
Long-Distance Receptivity. Jacobean Oak Cabinet.

The Valves and Tuning Coils are concealed inside the Cabinet, giving the whole Outfit a neat and refined appearance. The top of the Cabinet is hinged, permitting easy access to all the components. Prices include set of 5 Basket Coils, covering all B.B.C. wavelengths, including Daventry.

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Illustrating wide range of Receiving Sets, on request. Enclose Business Card or Memo. Heading for Trade Terms.



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British Made.

Most economical.  
Highly recommended.

Volts	Each	Doz.
36	6/-	66/-
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Mirror Back and  
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CAMEOS,  
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2/6 each  
subject.

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Send for List.



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Quality in Design and Finish  
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Selling Factors of Your Goods.

*The Best only should Serve.  
For the Best go to Betts'.*

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Established 1857.



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(P.A.T.A.)

of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them. WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

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FOR  
LICE ON  
CATTLE  
& ALL  
ANIMALS



Direct or from  
Wholesale Houses

NO SIGNATURE  
REQUIRED

**CORRY & CO.**  
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**Every Wise Farmer  
"Uses TIPPERS,"  
VITALIS**

*The Best Drink for all Animals.*

**B. C. TIPPER & SON, LTD.**  
Veterinary Chemical Works, Birmingham.

## NICOTINE INSECTICIDES

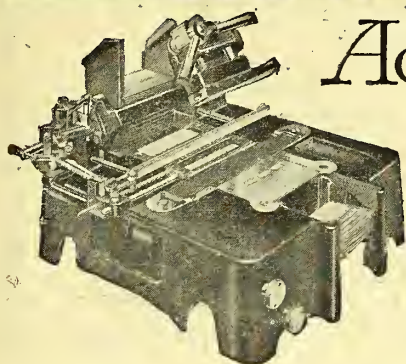
Are by far the most  
efficient and economical  
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Garden, Orchard & Field

PACKED IN  
PURE NICOTINE, SOAP, POWDER,  
FUMIGATING & VAPORISING forms

Full particulars from:—

**J. D. CAMPBELL** Nicotine  
Manufacturer,  
17 Lund St., Cornbrook, Manchester





# Addressograph

TRADE MARK  
PRINTS FROM TYPE

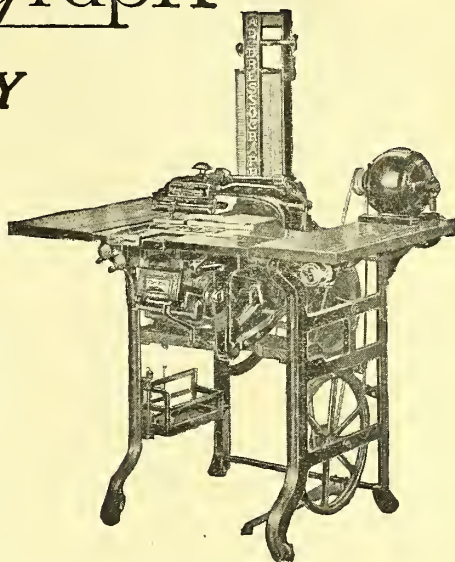
## EFFICIENCY

MEANS

## SPEED

## ACCURACY

and **ECONOMY**



**ECONOMY.** An essential factor in the efficient conduct of any business—use machinery where possible.

**ACCURACY.** It is impossible for the Addressograph to make a mistake—it is automatically accurate—never guesses.

**SPEED.** Hand Machines .. .. 800–1,000  
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Different addresses per hour.

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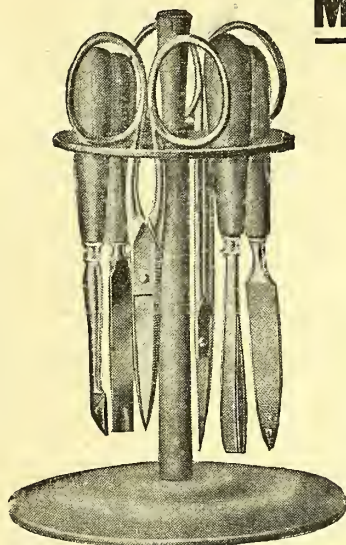
47 GRANGE ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10

'Phone : Regent 6565.

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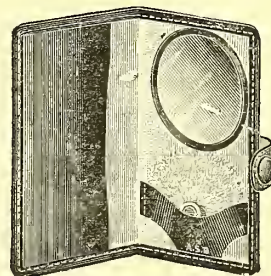
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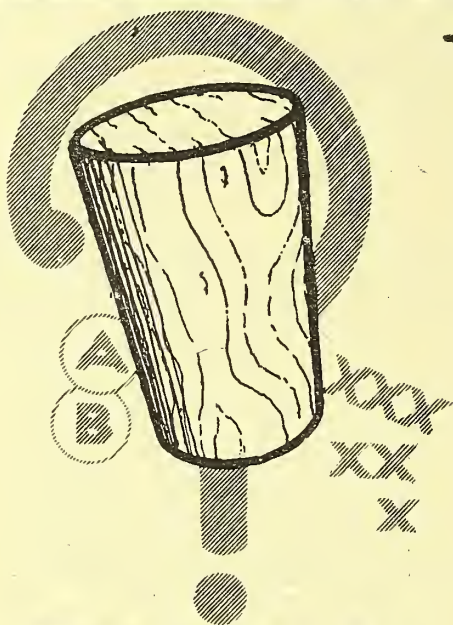
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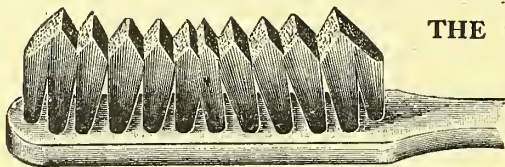
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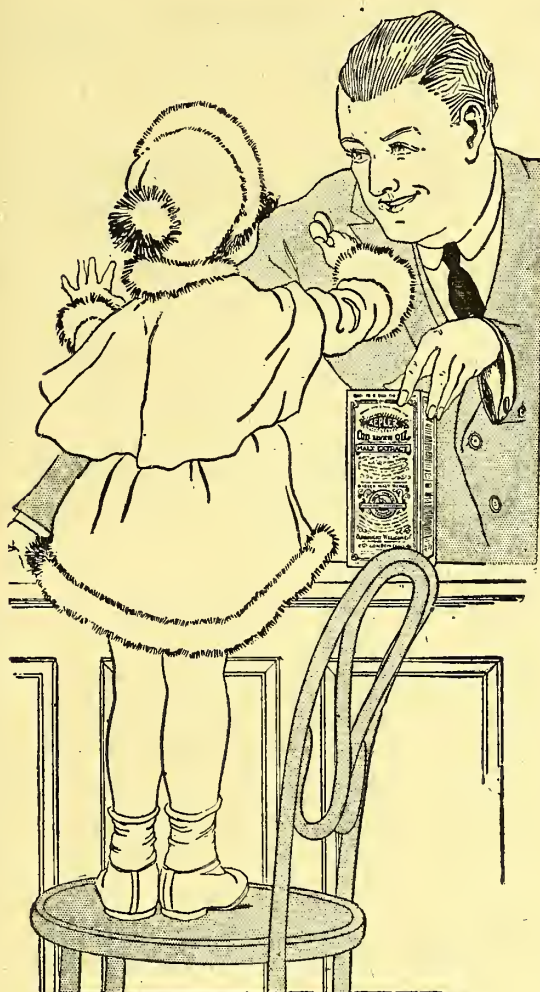
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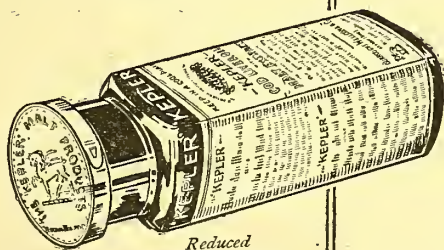
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## Business Changes

MR. P. WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 102 Victoria Street, Crewe.

MR. H. BOWNESS, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 54 Sandy Lane, Stockport.

MR. F. GOULD, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. J. H. Pearce, Ph.C., 252 Chorley Old Road, Bolton.

MR. DAVID A. EVANS, proprietor of Steele & Marsh, chemists, 6 Milson Street, Bath, has acquired, in partnership with Commander J. Percival, the business of the Lotor Manufacturing Co., established in 1885 for the manufacture of disinfectants, household soaps, fuller's earth, etc. Mr. Evans retains his pharmacy and other interests.

THE manufacturing interests of Charles Midgley, Ltd., and George Holliday & Co., Ltd., which have always remained closely associated, are for convenience of trading now to be combined under the title of Charles Midgley, Ltd. All accounts owing to either company should be made payable to Charles Midgley, Ltd., and accounts due will be paid by that company. There is no change in the conduct of the business, and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, will continue to act as main distributors of Midgley's soaps.

## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Private Arrangement

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Harry O. Eaton, chemist, 338 Dewsbury Road, Leeds, was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities £684 13s. 10d. The assets consisted of:—Stock, estimated to realise £500; shop fittings, etc., expected to produce £60; investment, £12 15s.; and book debts, £19 0s. 4d., making total assets £591 15s. 4d. (net, £573 14s. 8d.). It was reported that the debtor commenced business in 1904 with £200 capital. Figures which had been prepared showed that the trading had resulted as follows:—1922, turnover £1,684, gross profit £395; 1923, turnover £1,810, gross profit £540; 1924, turnover £1,644, gross profit £494; 1925, turnover £1,462, gross profit £310 (net, £53). The debtor had drawn the sum of £5 a week. The creditors expressed sympathy with the debtor. In order to protect the estate a deed of assignment had already been executed in favour of Mr. J. A. B. Heaton, Leeds; it was decided that a supplemental deed be executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Booth, Liverpool, and Mr. Heaton as joint trustees. A committee of inspection was also nominated.

### Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

The coroner for the City of London and Southwark, in recording a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," at the close of a recent inquest on the body of a man who had taken three-pennyworth of spirit of salt, said he considered restrictive legislation was needed to prevent the indiscriminate sale of poisonous acids, which should be placed under Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

An inquiry was held at Armscote, on December 6, concerning the death of Beatrice A. Sandells. A medical witness stated that he was called to the house where the deceased was employed; she had the appearance of having taken a powerful dose of strychnine, and died while witness was there. It was not necessary to register the purchase of Easton's syrup, but it was necessary to register the purchase of the same medicine in tablet form. The coroner expressed the opinion that this state of things was very ridiculous. Continuing, the witness said that the bottle produced would contain enough strychnine to kill eight people: a dose would contain  $\frac{1}{32}$  gr. of strychnine. A police inspector said he had interviewed the manager of a local chemist's shop, who said that no record was kept, and had no recollection of the sale of the bottle. The coroner entered an open verdict.

### Birmingham

MR. E. S. JONES, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 258 Wheeler Street, Lozells.

MR. E. L. HIRST, M.A., B.Sc., has been appointed a lecturer in the chemistry department of Birmingham University, and Mr. C. C. Harries has been appointed assistant secretary in succession to Mr. E. Moore (C. & D., December 4, p. 818).

The Students' Association of the Birmingham School of Pharmacy took part in an enjoyable hockey match recently between the "old" and the present students, the former winning by 8 goals to 4. The visit to the Prince of Wales's Theatre the same evening also proved a great success.

### Liverpool

Chemists have made every preparation for the Christmas trade, window displays being most attractive.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club have arranged a ramble for December 12, and members who wish to participate are requested to meet at the Pierhead at 2.30 p.m.

Judging by the sale of tickets, the hot-pot supper and social of the local branch of the League of ex-Service Pharmacists (C. & D., November 27, p. 786) appears to be a popular event.



The children's Christmas party, given by the members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, will take place at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on January 5, and everything points to a great success. An energetic ladies' committee, headed by Mrs. Hirst, have the arrangements well in hand.

### Sheffield

It is not generally known that Mr. Faraday, the parliamentary candidate for the Attercliffe division, is a descendant of Michael Faraday.

In future, when "chlorodyne" is ordered on local Insurance prescriptions, it is understood that the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Codex is to be used.

The business lately conducted by Dr. H. Bown, chemist and druggist, 154 Cemetery Road, has been taken over by Sharrow Pharmacy, Ltd. It was at this address, as many of the older pharmacists will recall, that the late Dr. Greaves gave his lectures.

### Miscellaneous

**PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR.**—Arrangements are in hand to hold the Photographic Fair at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, S.W.1, from May 16 to 21, 1927. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Arthur C. Brookes, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

**VISIT TO WORKS.**—A party of students from Swansea Technical College, accompanied by Mr. H. Davis, Ph.C., and Mr. W. Sumner, Ph.C., recently visited the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., at Hounslow. The party was also entertained to tea, which was followed by a lantern lecture on "The Physiological Standardisation of Drugs," by Dr. Stanley White.

**USING THE TELEPHONE.**—At Exeter, on December 2, Charles B. Smith, Ide, described as a radiographer, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division for theft. Evidence showed that on November 17 he went to the shop of Holman, Ham & Co., Ltd., chemists, High Street, after closing hours, and, stating that he was a medical man, asked permission to use the telephone. The dispenser, Mr. T. Scott, heard part of a conversation, as the result of which a stethoscope was lent to Smith, who also obtained without payment a bottle of soda tablets. Under similar circumstances the accused secured a second stethoscope from another pharmacy of the same proprietors.

**IN THE COURTS.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 8, Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Birmingham, were granted a perpetual injunction restraining J. Rabin, Southwark Park Road, S.E., from passing off "Bournemouth" chocolate as chocolate of the plaintiffs' manufacture: an order to deliver up was also made.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, recently, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain recovered the sum of £1 11s. 6d., with costs, in each of three cases in which chemists and druggists had ceased to pay their annual subscriptions as members of the Society and had failed to return their membership certificates: the defendants were Mr. G. H. Russell, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.; Mr. H. Taylor, Station Road, Walthamstow, E.; and Mr. E. F. Williamson, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—At Ecclesham Sessions, recently, Frank Hudson, High Street, described as a chemist, charged with failing to pay contributions in two cases under the National Health Insurance Act, and in one case under the Unemployment Insurance Act, was fined £1 in each case, with £7 3s. 4d. costs.—At Wigan, on December 6, William Walsh (20), mill hand, was bound over on a charge of breaking into a chemist's shop in Darlington Street and stealing cameras and other goods valued at £21. It was stated that one of the cameras was subsequently resold by him to the owner.

**CATTLE "REMEDY" CONDEMNED.**—The District Court of the United States, for Ohio, recently seized and condemned 100 boxes of a so-called "Abortion Remedy" for cattle, charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The remedy was exploited for a condition in cattle, known as contagious abortion. The remedy itself, when analysed, was found to consist of 85 per cent. brown sugar and 15 per cent. wheat.

## Scottish News

### Dental Benefit

The new scale for dental benefits which are to be paid by approved societies under the National Health Insurance Acts has not met with general acceptance in Scotland, and the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Scottish Conference of Friendly and Approved Societies, in Glasgow, on December 4. Mr. P. Rockliff, one of the members of the Dental Benefit Joint Committee, stated that if the parties had not agreed, the Ministry of Health would have stepped in, and their experience of the Ministry settling terms with the doctors had not been a happy one. The scale which was finally adopted represented 25 per cent. increase on dental charges. Mr. J. Bolton, secretary of the conference, in dealing with the question of fillings, produced two small bottles, the contents of which, he said, cost 16s., and were capable of filling fifty teeth, or 4d. per tooth, and also two other bottles costing 10s. 6d., which worked out at 2½d. per filling. The speaker also produced a quantity of cement for filling purposes costing 11s. 6d. and capable of fifty fillings, or 2½d. each. So far as root filling was concerned, a quantity of material costing 6s. 3d. would last a busy dentist for six months. In regard to extractions, Mr. Bolton exhibited a quantity of novocain costing 4s. 6d., or fifty injections at 1d. each. Impression material cost 2s. 9d. per ½ lb., and had, he said, been known to last a dentist a lifetime. Mr. Bolton also exhibited two specimens of dentures, guaranteed for twenty-five years. The value of the material was 6s. 8d., and they were asked to pay £3 for the single denture, or £6 for the two. Mr. Rockliff protested that these statements did not represent a fair estimate of the value of a dentist's services. A dentist who gave his skill was, he said, entitled to remuneration, apart from the actual cost of the material he used. It was decided to consider the position and come to a decision later.—A similar meeting was held in Edinburgh recently, and in the course of the discussion it was stated that the subject of dental clinics would probably be raised at the next meeting of the Dental Benefit Joint Committee.

### Brevities

The rambling section of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club will visit the Scottish Electric Lighting Bureau, 20 Tron-gate, on December 14, to see a special demonstration of window lighting. The meeting-place is Glasgow Cross, at 3 p.m.

Miss E. A. Alexander, M.A., daughter of Mr. W. M. Alexander, chemist and druggist, Kelso, who has relinquished her post as senior teacher of modern languages at the Turriff Secondary School in view of her approaching marriage, has been presented with a silver salad bowl from the staff, a silver cake basket and flower stand by the pupils, and a biscuit barrel and sugar dredger from the hockey club.

The pharmaceutical, chemistry and metallurgical departments of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, were involved in an outbreak of fire on December 5. These three departments, though housed in a temporary building, were expensively equipped with a view of being transferred to the new building which it is proposed shortly to erect. The outbreak was discovered by Mr. David S. Rattray, lecturer in pharmacy. The engineering block was saved, but the other buildings were almost completely destroyed. About eighty students are attending the chemistry and pharmacy classes, and the governors hope to be able to make temporary arrangements to carry on the classes.

### Edinburgh

The offices of the Scottish Board of Health, 121A Princes Street, were involved in an outbreak of fire on December 8.

Notice is given in the "London Gazette," December 3, that a petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by the Royal Public Dispensary of Edinburgh, praying for the grant of a supplementary charter, and that all petitions for or against such grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, London, on or before January 3, 1927.



## Irish News

### Brevities

We reported last week (p. 819) a law case in the Wexford Circuit Court regarding a claim against a chemist. We regret that the initials of Mr. Kelly were wrongly given. Mr. P. E. Kelly writes to state that he had nothing to do with the case, directly or indirectly.

At the inquest in Athlone on Leo Snee, aged twenty-three, a chemist's assistant, and a native of Foyines, county Limerick, who was found dead in Athlone Dispensary, the jury found that death was due to an excessive dose of morphine (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 819).

At Graiguenamanagh, James Wilson, pedlar, was sentenced to four months' hard labour for obtaining 2s. by false pretences from Mr. J. Kissane, chemist, by stating he was a chemist's assistant out of work, and attempting to obtain money by similar means from Mr. James Fairar. The prisoner had 14 previous convictions.

According to a White Paper recently issued by the Free State Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the amount of capital invested by limited liability companies in the Free State in the chemists', druggists' and opticians' business is £701,150, and the number of companies engaged 71; oil and colour and paint manufacturers £105,000, and number of companies 2.

The final report of the Claims Tribunal established under the Intoxicating Liquor Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, has just been issued. The number of claims made by spirit grocers and pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists was 587. The number of claims from chemists for loss of profits through the deprivation of wine licences was 224, the total sum being £64,862 11s. 10d., an average of £289 11s. 4d. The awards amounted to £45,017 16s. 8d., an average of £200 19s. 5d. The total claims under the three heads was £726,680 4s. 9d., or an average of £2,159 3s. 11d., and the aggregate of the awards was £350,999 18s. 6d., an average of £1,047 15s. 2d.

The second examinations under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland began on December 6 in the Technical Institute, Belfast, when there were 62 candidates. The examinations closed on Friday, December 10. The Special Board of Examiners consists of Professor James Small, Dr. S. E. A. Acheson and Mr. T. Harper, M.P.S.N.I., while the ordinary Board of Examiners was as follows: Professor Small, Botany; Professor Wren, Chemistry and Physics; Mr. T. Harper and Mr. J. Guiler, Pharmacy; Dr. Fielden, Pharmacognosy; and Mr. Fred Walsh, Business Methods. The Special Board deals with the modified examinations, namely, the examinations under the Act of 1923, which permit registered druggists and chemists and druggists to become pharmaceutical chemists with the modified certificate. The candidates are divided as follows: Part I (modified), 2; Part II (modified), 28; Part III (modified), 19; Part IV (Old Syllabus), 12; Part I of Part IV (New Syllabus), 1.

### Belfast

At Belfast Children's Court, on December 1, three boys, charged with breaking into the lock-up shop of Hugh Marshall, R.D., Victoria Street, on October 31, and stealing articles value £10, were placed on probation.

Mr. Richard Keenan, senior traveller for Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., mineral water manufacturers, Belfast, died recently at his residence in St. James's Park, Donegall Road. Mr. Keenan was associated with the company for nearly thirty years.

Mr. A. W. Wood, chemist and druggist, late manager to the business of H. S. Pearmund, chemist, 17 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells, is now in business for himself at 71 Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.

## Colonial and Foreign News

**STATUE TO SPANISH BOTANIST.**—The College of Pharmacists of Teruel has launched an appeal to Spanish pharmacists for subscriptions to erect a statue to José Pardo Sastrón, the eminent botanist, who was also a pharmacist in Valdealgofra.

**AUSTRALIAN ASPIRIN.**—The Commonwealth Tariff Board is taking evidence regarding applications for an increased tariff on various articles. On October 17 Mr. R. E. Wood, general manager of Felton, Grimwade & Co., Proprietary, Ltd., Melbourne, gave evidence in regard to aspirin. He said that 5-gr. aspirin tablets made from material costing 2s. 3½d. per lb. delivered in Melbourne cost 2s. 9d. per 1,000 to produce, or 3s. 2d. per lb. of 1,166 tablets. With the material at 2s. 3d. per lb. delivered in Melbourne, the cost of production was a penny per thousand less. These figures are bare factory costs of production without cost of containers. Mr. H. G. McRoberts, managing director of Duerdin & Sainsbury, said that his firm's manufacturing costs for aspirin (delivered) were a fraction of a penny over 3s. per lb.

**CANADIAN P.A.T.A.**—The latest development in the Proprietary Articles Trade Association situation in Canada is that the Association, through Sir William Glyn-Jones, President, at Montreal, has issued a reply to the Hon. Peter Heenan, Ottawa, Canadian Minister of Labour, denying that there is a combination in restraint of trade, and complaining that the Association was not given ample opportunity to explain its position in placing the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers on an organised basis. The Hon. Peter Heenan has announced that a Royal Commission will be appointed to investigate conditions as outlined in the official report of F. A. McGregor, Ottawa, registrar under the Combines Investigation Act, who has ruled that a combine does exist. The Canadian Parliament opened on December 9 for a brief sitting before the Christmas holidays, and it is possible that the Royal Commission cannot be appointed until the session is resumed in January. In the meantime, the P.A.T.A. is operating throughout Canada without hindrance.

**RUSSIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.**—At the All-Russian Pharmaceutical Congress, recently held in Moscow, attention was drawn to the great shortage of qualified pharmacists in Soviet Russia, and a resolution was passed calling for an increase in the number of schools of pharmacy. It was also decided that



PLATFORM AT THE ALL-RUSSIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS HELD IN MOSCOW

"Pharmazevt" should henceforth be the sole officially-recognised title for all qualified pharmacists, irrespective of the date of qualification and course of study; however, this title may be followed by an indication of where the holder has studied, e.g., "Graduate of the Pharmaceutical Faculty of the University of Moscow." With regard to the question of procuring supplies of medicaments, a resolution was adopted to the effect that all purchases abroad should be made exclusively through the agency of the Gosmedtorgprom; galenic preparations are to be made by the various Russian pharmaceutical firms, and in the laboratories belonging to the district associations of pharmacists. The charges of the official drug tariff are to be calculated on a business basis, and shall be applicable to prescription work as well as to counter sales. In the case of prescriptions for insured persons and others paid for out of public funds, instead of charging for each ingredient a fixed charge is to be made for each prescription, ranging according to districts between 18 and 40 kopecks (4½d. to 10d.).



## Legal Reports

**Manager's False Pretences.**—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on December 7, Percy Sidney Hunt (39), manager of the chemical department of Barnett & Foster, Ltd., Eagle Wharf Road, N., was charged on indictment with having obtained the sum of £219 and other sums from his employers by false pretences (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 786). The accused pleaded "Guilty." Counsel for the prosecution said that Hunt had ordered goods from a fictitious person and got cheques from his employers in payment, which he paid into a banking account he had opened. The total amount of the frauds had been £2,981, and they had been going on from December 1920. The defendant's salary was £250 per annum. A police officer stated that the defendant was an enthusiastic motorist, and attributed his downfall to excessive motoring and the consequent expenses. Mr. G. W. Challoner (Barnett & Foster, Ltd.) said that the accused started with them as a clerk. Witness had always trusted him to the fullest extent. The judge, in passing sentence of three years' penal servitude, remarked that "these are days when honest people are clamouring for employment."

**Damages for Breach of Contract.**—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on December 1, V. Berg & Son, merchants, Eastcheap, E.C., sued Mr. A. I. Poult, merchant, Bucklersbury, E.C., claiming the sum of £46 9s. 3d. as damages for breach of contract. Mr. W. J. Squires, a departmental manager to the plaintiffs, said that about a month prior to September 17 the defendant telephoned for a quotation for dementholised Japanese peppermint oil. After he had rung again on September 17 with a similar request for five cases of July-August shipment oil, witness quoted him 12s. 9d. per lb., and said he would send the defendant a contract on the defendant ordering that quantity. The same evening a sold note was sent to the defendant by hand, and the defendant signed for it. Together with the sold note was a memorandum to the effect that the contract was subject to the conditions of the London Produce Brokers' Association. On September 18 a provisional declaration was sent to the defendant, who acknowledged its receipt on the same day. On October 1 shipping documents were sent to the defendant, but he sent the messenger back with them, refusing to take delivery. The defendant persistently refused to conclude the transaction, although the plaintiffs stated that they would hold the goods if he provided a margin. Finally, he attempted to repudiate the contract, and after notice the plaintiffs sold the goods at 9s. 9d. per lb., realising £144 15s. 9d., the difference being represented by the amount claimed. The defendant, who appeared in person, contended that he had never signed a contract, and could not be held liable. He further contended that if there was any contract at all it was for July-August shipment. The plaintiffs' witness, recalled, said that the date of the bill of lading was August 4, and therefore it came within the designation of July-August shipment. Answering the judge, the witness said that the peppermint-oil market fluctuated considerably. To this the defendant, in reply to the judge, agreed. Judge Shewell Cooper held that the defendant had entered into a contract for the purchase of the oil, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to sell in the manner they had done. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

## Gazette

### Bankruptcy Acts

#### ADJUDICATION

GIBBS, H. A., 9 John Street, Lozells, Birmingham, oil and chemical importer and refiner.

**COMPANIES DISSOLVED.**—Notice is given in "The London Gazette" of December 7 that the names of the following companies have been struck off the register and that the companies are dissolved:—Auto Cure Patents Syndicate, Ltd.; British-American Rubber Co., Ltd.; Soap Stamping Co., Ltd.; Sterilising Syndicate, Ltd.

## Bankruptcy Reports

**Re Mrs. Annie Beatrice Coupland**, 253 Rye Lane, London, S.E., chemist (*C. & D.*, October 16, p. 593).—This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on December 1 for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £2,942, and assets *nil*. Replying to Mr. Waterer, assistant official receiver, the debtor gave details of her trading. Asked regarding transactions with one Samuel Agnew, the debtor said she came to know him as a traveller in the trade. She changed cheques for him, which were met at first, but later ones were dishonoured; she also lent him money, and by January 1925 he owed her over £100. In that month he took a lease for twenty-one years of premises at 101 Mitcham Lane, S.W., and witness supplied him with stock to the extent of £200, the understanding being that he would purchase from her all goods, with the exception of patent medicines. He traded as the Mitcham Lane Pharmacy (S. R. Agnew). By July 1925 a Mr. Travers had become connected with that business, and at that date Agnew and Travers owed her £350, which was to be paid by instalments of £50; but the arrangement was not carried through. Early in July 1925 a Mrs. Darlington Guthrie called on witness at Rye Lane and borrowed then and subsequently several small sums, which by the following September amounted to £20, for which an I.O.U. was then given. Mrs. Guthrie now owed her £200, and a further £150 to witness's sister. It was then proposed to form the business into a limited company, and certain documents were prepared; witness provided the money for having the documents stamped, but no further step was taken. On March 26, 1926, she executed an assignment of the lease to Mr. Awcock, in consideration of his taking over the liabilities, which were stated to amount to about £400. The examination was concluded.

**Re Vincent Hadfield Jones** (trading as Hughes & Co.), 48 Fulham Road, London, S.W.—The first meeting of creditors was held on December 2 at the London Bankruptcy Court. According to the debtor's statements in his preliminary examination, he qualified as a chemist in 1904 and was employed in the trade until September 1915, when he purchased a business for £650, "all in," at the above address, and carried it on under the same style. The stock was very low when the debtor took over the business, and having only £20 capital of his own he was forced to obtain goods on credit; the business, however, improved, and the debtor alleges that he would not have been in his present position but for the extravagance of his wife, who some three years ago went to live with a friend at Hampstead. Up to June last, owing to her annoying him at the shop, he gave her £4 each Monday, £4 each Wednesday, and £10 each Saturday. Since June he had given her regularly £7 each week. About the time his wife left him, he had to borrow from a money-lender to meet a bill for a fur coat supplied to his wife; that loan he cleared off at the expense of a trade creditor, who subsequently obtained judgment and levied execution. He then borrowed £150 from a friend on the security of certain hotel shares left to him under his father's will. In August 1925 he borrowed a second £150 from the same friend to meet a claim for rent, and finally, in May or June last, a third £150 with which to pay out an execution. He (debtor) acknowledged the loans and interest, together amounting to £491, and charged the stock, fixtures and shares in his friend's favour. Owing to the depleted stock his recent turnover has only amounted to £35 cash and £25 credit accounts weekly. He has done a large Insurance dispensing business for panel patients and holds contracts from various hospitals and Government departments. The chairman added that the debtor roughly estimated his liabilities at £3,000, and possessed as assets:—A small cash balance; stock, £300; fixtures and fittings, £250; book debts, £300; and goodwill, the value of which had to be ascertained. The official receiver had been carrying on the business since the making of the receiving order. Mr. Parkin S. Booth, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., was elected trustee to act with the assistance of a committee.



## New Companies

### and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**SHARROW PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, analytical, manufacturing or consulting chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. R.O.: 154, Cemetery Road, Sheffield.

**P. PROSSER ROBERTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with D. P. Roberts, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, chemists' sundriesmen, oil and colour men, etc. Directors: D. P. Roberts, 10 Campbell Road, West Croydon, and Mrs. B. J. Roberts.

**SPENCERS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire from E. Spencer the drug business carried on at 17A Larch Street, Southport, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, dealers in photographic goods, etc. The directors are: Ernest Spencer, Edith A. Spencer, and Leslie R. Dent. R.O.: 17A, Larch Street, Southport.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,500. Objects: To carry on the business of engineers, consultants, dyers, bleachers, cleaners, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, synthetic products, compounds, soaps, cements, oils, paints, pigments and varnishes, etc. R.O.: 52 Bedford Square, London, W.6.

**HERBERT H. STUBBS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £7,500. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and sellers of preparations for the cleansing and polishing of boots and shoes, and of powders and other substances for the cleansing and polishing of silver, brass, plate, motor cars, windows and other effects and articles carried on as "Herbert H. Stubbs," "Stubbs' Dry Cleaner," and other similar designations, by H. H. Stubbs at 42 Newlands Park, and Studland Road, and at 6 Crystal Palace Park Road, all in Sydenham. The directors are: H. H. Stubbs, J. L. Milligan, and T. H. Dryden.

**PERFUMERS, PRICHARD & CONSTANCE, LTD.**—Capital £150,000. The objects are to adopt an agreement with Prichard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., to develop and turn to account the business referred to therein, and to carry on business as manufacturing, wholesale, retail, consulting and analytical chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet requisites and articles of personal use, adornment or embellishment, patent medicines, proprietary articles, perfumes, scents, cosmetics, tooth pastes, powders, brushes, artificial teeth, dental preparations and requisites of all kinds, etc. R.O.: Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

**P.A.T.A. TRUST CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To act as trustee of the real and personal property, or any part or parts of the property of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, etc. The directors are: C. H. Ratcliffe, Kensworth Bois Common, Chesham Bois, Amersham, Bucks, manufacturing chemist; A. Ridout, 2 Mansfield Street, W.1, perfumer; F. J. Smith, Holland House, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.3, druggists' sundriesman; A. Higgs, Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, chemist and druggist; and A. T. Webb, Vale House, Hertford, druggists' sundriesmen. R.O.: 43 Gordon Sq., London, W.C.1.

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.**—Capital £65,000,000. Objects: To acquire, by purchase, exchange, subscription or otherwise, and hold the whole or part of the shares, debentures and other interests of or in Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Nobel Industries, Ltd., the United Alkali Co., Ltd., and the British Dye-stuffs Corporation, Ltd., and any other companies, associations or firms engaged or concerned in the businesses mentioned below, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes, drugs, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, ammunition, fireworks, explosives for military, sporting, mining or industrial purposes, pyrotechnic apparatus,

gas mantles, weapons, missiles, manure, soap, paper, pulp, glass, bricks, pottery, sanitary and disinfecting preparations, coke, cement, artificial stone, fats, dips, sprays, verifuges, fungicides, agricultural and fruit-growing remedies, cycles, motor cars and aircraft; water-proofers and manufacturers of rubber, leather, imitation leather, leather cloth, linoleum, tarpaulins, hospital sheetings and surgical bandages, cotton spinners, artificial silk manufacturers, engineers, metal foundries, owners of natural deposits of salt, brine, natron, soda, kieselsguhr nitrates and other chemical substances, refiners and treaters of such substances, owners of quarries and coal, copper and other mines and oil deposits; fixers of atmospheric nitrogen by the synthetic ammonia or other process; manufacturers of electrical and wireless apparatus and electric lamps, owners of ships, wharves, docks, piers, tramways, railways and rolling stock, etc. The directors are: The Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., P.C., M.P., 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1; Sir Harry D. McGowan, K.B.E., 40 Park Street, W.1; the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashfield, P.C., 43 South Street, W.1; Sir John F. Brunner, Bt., 43 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7; Geo. C. Clayton, C.B.E., M.P., Crabwell Park, near Chester; Harold J. Mitchell, Sheringham, Albion Road, Sutton, Surrey; Hy. Mond, 45 Green Street, W.1; Sir Max Muspratt, Bt., The Grange, Fulwood Park, Liverpool; John G. Nicholson, Cogshall Hall, Northwich, Ches.; Lt.-Col. Geo. P. Pollitt, D.S.O., 12 Arlington Street, S.W.1; the Most Hon. the Marquis of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., 32 Curzon Street, W.1; Sir Josiah C. Stamp, G.B.E., Tantallon, Park Hill Road, Shortlands, Kent; Benjamin E. Todhunter, Harlow, Essex. R.O.: Broadway Buildings, 50-64 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months ended September 30, 1926.

**MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT FOOD CO., LTD.**—The net profit for the year ended September 30, 1926, was £20,289, plus £5,132 brought in. The directors propose a final dividend of 5½ per cent., less tax on preferred ordinary shares, making 17½ per cent., dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on deferred ordinary shares, to write off one-third of costs of new capital issue, carrying forward £4,791.

**R. BRUMFIT & Co., LTD.**—A meeting of creditors was held recently at Bradford, when a statement of affairs was presented showing unsecured liabilities £1,980 (trade debts, £588). The assets comprised:—Cash in hand, £19; stock, estimated to realise £150; machinery and plant expected to produce £50; fixtures and fittings valued at £20; land and buildings estimated to realise £500, and book debts expected to produce £337, making a total of £1,076. The assets were insufficient fully to discharge the amount due to the debenture holders, and there was no balance available for the unsecured creditors. Mr. Lund stated that he had been appointed receiver for the debenture holders and the liquidator in the voluntary liquidation. The company was registered in 1913 with a nominal capital of £3,000, of which £2,337 had been issued. The company took over a business which had previously been carried on by Mr. F. Brumfit, the consideration for the purchase being the allotment of 1,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, and debenture for £1,500. Mr. Brumfit died in 1914, and during the last few years the business had been declining. During the year ended March, 1920, the turnover was £7,282, but during the twelve months to March 1925 it was £4,953. A large number of bad debts had been incurred during the last two or three years. The voluntary liquidation of the company will be continued with the liquidator appointed by the shareholders. The following are among the creditors:—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., £32; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., £171; Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., £14; Howards & Sons, Ltd., £15; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £47; Jules, Lang & Co., £17; Lankshear, Wickstead & Co., Ltd., £12; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., £14; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., £12; Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., £14; Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., £17; Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd., £16.



## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

### Report on the November Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on November 9 contained three parts by weight of potassium aluminium sulphate (potassium alum), five parts of zinc sulphate, and two parts of magnesium sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Al	...	...	...	...	1.7
Zn	...	...	...	...	11.4
Mg	...	...	...	...	2.0
K	...	...	...	...	2.4
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	35.6
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	45.9

100.0

The powder was almost free from impurities, but delicate experiment showed the presence of a trace of an ammonium compound, while indications of the faintest traces of iron and of a chloride were obtainable.

Samples of the powder were distributed to one hundred and one applicants, and sixty-nine reports were returned for examination. The sulphuric acid radical was detected by every correspondent. The failures in the detection of the several metallic radicals were:—Aluminium, 6; zinc, 2; magnesium, 34; potassium, 4. No fewer than fifteen students failed to report the extremely abundant evolution of water which occurred when the powder was heated in a dry tube.

The analysis on this occasion was in certain respects exceedingly simple, the powder being wholly soluble in water and no troublesome separations being involved. In a mixture of salts, of which 82.5 per cent. was made up of sulphuric acid radical and water of crystallisation, it is obvious that none of the four metallic radicals could be present in large quantity, and, with the exception of the zinc, the proportions of all were decidedly small. This latter circumstance did not cause any considerable amount of trouble in the cases of the aluminium and the potassium, but in that of the magnesium it doubtless contributed to failure on the part of practically one-half of those who sent in reports. That it merely contributed to and was probably not mainly responsible for so many failures seems to be established by the fact that comparatively few students took the usually advisable, and in many cases indispensable, precaution of concentrating to quite small volume, by evaporation, the solution to which sodium or ammonium phosphate, as final reagent for magnesium, was to be added. We earnestly recommend all those who failed to detect the magnesium to carry out some experiments with solutions containing a magnesium salt in varying degrees of relatively high dilution, in order to obtain a definite acquaintance with the delicacy of the test for the metal, when it is desired to precipitate it as ammonium magnesium phosphate. It is only by examining points of this kind experimentally that a true knowledge of the requirements for attaining accuracy can be gained.

Reports as to the presence or absence of a chloride varied from those that indicated none at all to those that indicated quantities which were held to establish chloride as a main constituent. In reality, a moderately concentrated solution of the powder in (chloride-free) distilled water yielded with silver nitrate a barely recognisable turbidity, indicating nothing more than the faintest trace of a chloride. The presence of chloride in nearly all samples of sodium carbonate is a common cause of uncertainty in connection with testing for chlorides in complex mixtures, where a sodium carbonate extract is usually prepared. The few students who endeavoured to escape from the uncertainty of using recognisably impure sodium carbonate, by testing for chloride by means of manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid, as a rule only avoided one difficulty to fall into another, inasmuch as most commercial samples of manganese dioxide contain chloride in considerable proportion. Only such samples of the dioxide as yield no trace of chlorine on heating with sulphuric acid in a

blank test are admissible in examining unknown substances. With regard to the reports of positive results for chloride said to have been obtained by means of the test with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid, we do not accept these, since the minute trace of chloride actually present was much too small to yield any recognisable indication in a test which is often uncertain and, at best, is not very delicate.

When the powder was heated in a dry tube, water vapour was first given off abundantly, and afterwards there was evolution of sulphur dioxide, due to decomposition of the zinc sulphate. The odour of the sulphur dioxide was not infrequently mistaken for that of acetic acid, and several reports of the presence of an acetate were founded upon this error. Another common error was the misinterpretation of the result of heating the powder with sulphuric acid, the various reports of the evolution of acid fumes—usually mistaken for hydrochloric acid—being based simply on the volatilisation of some of the added sulphuric acid.

The proportion of an ammonium compound present was exceedingly small, but when tested for in the most delicate manner a decided reaction with red litmus paper was obtainable. This reaction was observed by only very few students.

### PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

PHYLLIS HEWITT, 7 Woodside Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

MARGARET FRY, The Orchard, Croxley Green.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and expense may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

#### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified.—

P. Hewitt (1st Prize)	98	G. F. J.	...	82
M. Fry (2nd Prize)	97	Mandrake	...	82
East Coast	96	Quercus	...	82
Gymbal	96	Temporibus	...	82
J. A. L.	96	Zeus	...	82
Semper Paratus	96	Lanceolate	...	81
Ulula	96	E. W. Simpson	...	80
A. Teesdale	95	Nemo	...	80
Conifer	95	C. L. O.	...	79
Eiblis	95	Atom	...	78
Forward	95	Laxey	...	78
Jeems	95	Leyburn	...	78
Lennessian	95	Xenon (Huddersfield)	...	78
Myrneen	95	Borate	...	77
M.N. 1066	94	Rhamnus	...	77
Nepenthes	94	Base	...	76
Smas	94	Multum in parvo	...	76
C. T. H.	93	Nil sine labore	...	76
Erimus	93	C. H. Coxon	...	75
Pills	93	Chlorophyll	...	75
Mort	92	Sulphate	...	75
Pluto	92	Coccus	...	74
Cathartic	91	D. C. V.	...	74
Tat	91	Beetle	...	73
Tracheids	91	Cum magna spe	...	73
Abbè	90	Sedohr	...	70
H. N. J.	90	Helm	...	68
Entyloma	88	Hexamine	...	59
Libut	88	Nux	...	56
Propane	85	Dons	...	55
Mispickels	83	Diad	...	45
Q. E. F.	83	Meccano	...	45
A. L. Spink	82	Cum grano salis	...	38

#### 2. Correspondents who have not indicated that they are unqualified:—

Alpha	...	94	Pro tempore	...	92
D.S.C.	...	93			



## TO CORRESPONDENTS

**GYMBAL.**—Note that a chloride does not yield free chlorine on heating with sulphuric acid in absence of an oxidising agent: hydrochloric acid is the only gas liberated.

**J. A. L.**—Some doubt arises as to whether you employed sodium thiosulphate or sodium sulphite in testing for an arsenate, because, although you write the formula for the former, you describe treatment—i.e., boiling off sulphur dioxide—which is only necessary in the case of the latter. Regarding the thiosulphate test, see *C. & D.* for February 13, 1926, p. 225.

**SEMPER PARATUS.**—Nitric acid—not sulphuric acid—is used in conjunction with ammonium molybdate in testing for phosphates.

**A. THESDALE.**—Having to work by artificial light is not a good reason for omitting borax bead tests. Many of the bead colorations can be recognised quite easily by artificial light, and in doubtful instances aid can often be obtained by comparing the unknown with the known.

**CONIFER.**—Calcium may have got into your solutions from tap water. Use only distilled water throughout.

**FORWARD.**—You describe part of the powder, perhaps by inadvertence, as insoluble in water.

**JEEMS.**—On repeating your experiment of adding potassium ferrocyanide to the aqueous solution of the powder, no green precipitate made its appearance, but only a white precipitate of zinc ferrocyanide. A bluish coloration is frequently produced on adding an old solution of potassium ferrocyanide to any acid solution, and this may have happened in your test, so as to make the precipitate appear greenish when viewed through a liquid rendered greenish by the intermixture of excess of yellow ferrocyanide solution with the bluish liquid referred to above. Try the effect of adding the ferrocyanide solution to some dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. Note that ammonia does not precipitate aluminium hydroxide from the solution obtained by dissolving this hydroxide in sodium hydroxide; also that the "hepar" test on charcoal merely indicates the presence or absence of sulphur, either free or in some form of combination, and is not a special test for a sulphate.

**LENNENSIA.**—Oxalate should have been tested for.

**C. T. H.**—We are sceptical concerning the possibility of recognising zinc, aluminium, and magnesium side by side in the test with cobalt nitrate on charcoal; at any rate we envy you your skill if you succeeded in recognising all three before proceeding to the systematic analysis for metallic radicals.

**ERIMUS.**—The "ring" test for a nitrate did not give any positive result in our hands. See the note regarding the "hepar" test in the reply to "Jeems."

**MORT.**—Hydrogen sulphide, of course, did not produce any precipitate of zinc sulphide in the solution obtained by dissolving the zinc-group precipitate in hydrochloric acid. Why?

**TRACHEIDS.**—We are not acquainted with, and have not been able to observe, the reaction which you adduce as evidence confirming the presence of zinc. Read also the first three sentences of the reply to "Jeems."

**ABBÈ.**—The precipitate which led you to conclude that a chlorate was present consisted of silver sulphite.

**H. N. J.**—Absence of yellow colour in the liquid obtained by dissolving an iron-group precipitate in sodium hydroxide solution does not prove the absence of chromium. Note also that absence of charring in the preliminary testing does not prove the absence of all organic acids.

**ENTYLOMA.**—You include a trace of calcium amongst the constituents detected, but do not give any evidence in support. Borate was not present.

**QUERCUS.**—The aqueous solution of the powder was distinctly acid to litmus.

**ZEUS.**—Zinc compounds do not yield metallic beads when reduced by the blowpipe on charcoal; and chromyl chloride does not produce a precipitate when led into ammonia solution.

**E. W. SIMPSON.**—Concentrated hydrochloric acid must not be used as a test for the solubility of precipitates produced by barium chloride: the dilute acid is the correct reagent.

**NEMO.**—Preliminary testing and testing for acidic radicals should have been much more fully reported.

**RHAMNUS.**—The award for your analysis would have been distinctly higher had your report not contained accounts of reactions which could not occur with the powder as sent out, and which, presumably, were written down untried.

**MULTUM IN PARVO.**—You should have stated how the iron-group precipitate was shown to consist of aluminium hydroxide only. Apparently you omitted to test for nitrate, borate, and oxalate.

**CHLOROPHYLL.**—You will see from the composition of the powder that the sulphuric acid radical present was much more than a trace.

**SULPHATE.**—You omit any account of testing for metals of the barium group, as well as for magnesium and lithium; and the tests for acidic radicals should have been given in detail.

**COCCUS.**—The appearance of freshly precipitated manganous ferrocyanide does not differ greatly from that of zinc ferrocyanide.

**BETLE.**—The powder did not yield any of the usual reactions of a phosphate. The precipitate you obtained with ammonium molybdate probably consisted of molybdc anhydride, and the yellow precipitate with silver nitrate was, no doubt, purely imaginary.

**HEXAMINE.**—In chemical analysis it is wise to adhere closely to observed facts, and exceedingly unwise to allow imagination to stray.

**NUX.**—On a repetition of your test for manganese, indication of the presence of the latter was not forthcoming.

**MECCANO AND CUM GRANO SALIS.**—You should profit by examining mixtures prepared by yourselves in imitation of the powder sent out, and endeavouring to ascertain how you were led to erroneous conclusions.

## Photographic Trade Problems

At a meeting of the photographic trades' section of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade, on December 2, a paper was read by Mr. A. F. Attwell, chemist and druggist, on "Problems Affecting the Retail Photographic Trade." After calling attention to the interests of the photographic manufacturers and the retailers, Mr. Attwell said it was essential that they should tackle their problems together. He urged that a conference of the two parties should be held to deal with (a) the imperative necessity of checking the increase in the number of photographic dealers, and the need for clear definition of the word "*bona-fide* dealer"; (b) the best means of securing the co-operation of *bona-fide* dealers in other towns. He submitted the following as coming within the description of *bona-fide* dealer: (1) The photographic dealer whose sole calling is in the photographic trade; (2) the professional photographer; (3) the chemist; (4) the optician; (5) the departmental store. The idea that any man who was prepared to stock a few films, papers and cameras to the value of some £50 should qualify as a dealer must be dismissed at once, or legitimate dealers would be lost. He hoped they would get in touch with dealers in other towns, such as Brighton and Blackpool, where conditions were similar to their own. After discussion, resolutions were carried unanimously agreeing on:—

The need for a conference in London, early in the New Year, representative of ourselves and all photographic manufacturers.

The imperative necessity of checking the increase of unsuitable dealers, and urgency for clear definition of "legitimate photographic dealers."

Discussion of the best means of securing the helpful co-operation of *bona-fide* dealers in other towns.

It was decided that copies of these resolutions be sent to the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association, suggesting that all manufacturers be invited to be present at such a conference. In the event of such a meeting being eventually arranged, the following representatives of the section were appointed to attend:—Messrs. Nelson Jennings, M. Blackwell, A. F. Attwell and W. Jones. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Attwell was warmly thanked for his paper.



## Festivities

### A Staff Dance

THE final social event arranged for 1926 by the entertainment committee of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s London staff took the form of a dance, held at the Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge, on December 2, 1926. There were about 100 persons present, who danced to the music provided by the Endsleigh Orchestra.

### Leicester Chemists' Whist Drive

A WHIST DRIVE, organised by the ladies' committee of the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held on November 24 at St. Phillip's Hall, Evington Road, the company numbering over 100. The prize winners were as follows:—*Ladies*, Mrs. Oldershaw, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wilby; *Gentlemen*, Mrs. Spiers (playing as gentleman), Mr. Hallam, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Courtenay.

### Ladies' Evening at Manchester

ON November 24, the Manchester Pharmaceutical Masonic Association held the first ladies' evening of the session when about 60 guests assembled. The chairman (Bro. T. Leigh Bennett) and Mrs. Bennett received their guests and during the dinner the toast of the "New Chairman," Bro. T. Leigh Bennett, was given by the retiring chairman, Bro. H. Woodhead. "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. A. C. Vallance, Mrs. Bennett replying, "The Visitors," proposed by the Hon. Sec., Bro. A. Newton, was replied to by Bro. Hiddleston. A whist drive followed, conducted by the D.C., Bro. A. H. Lyons, the prize-winners being: Mrs. Linney, Miss Doris Lyle, Mrs. Farnworth, Mrs. Smiley, and Bro. J. R. Smiley, and Bro. Crossley. After an interval for tea and coffee a dance was held until 11 p.m., when a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

### Wolverhampton Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Wolverhampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on November 18, Mr. H. E. Cullwick presiding. Responding to the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, proposed by Dr. C. Hope Waddell, Mr. Hardy (member of the Council) sketched briefly the history of the Society. During the last few years the Council's educational policy had been criticised, but he directed attention to present-day facilities for education, and said no doubt they would find during the next ten to twenty years that a large number of boys and girls would have passed Part I of their examination before entering pharmacy. Continuing, Mr. Hardy appealed for increased financial support both for the Society's Benevolent and Orphan Fund. The Law Committee, he said, had done a tremendous amount of work, and they were wondering whether the Departmental Committee would take this work away. For the long period of eighty-five years the duties devolving on the Society had been carried out faithfully, and without cost to the country, so that if a Government Department were anxious to obtain this work, it was time pharmacists should protest. He suggested the desirability of having in the House of Commons someone who, in addition to his interest in the country's welfare, had also a knowledge of pharmacy. "The Town and Trade of Wolverhampton," proposed by Mr. F. J. Gibson, was responded to by the Mayor (Ald. F. A. Willcock), with whom was the Mayoress. The chairman (Mr. H. E. Cullwick) toasted "The Visitors," and there was response from Alderman Johnson, Mr. Bennison (chairman of Birmingham Branch), Mr. E. J. Blakemore and Mr. Tranmer (Executive, Retail Pharmacists' Union). An enjoyable musical programme was provided.

### West Kent Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association was held at the Royal Bell Hotel, Bromley, on December 1, and it was one of the most successful and enjoyable functions of the Association. At the main table sat Mr. R. C. Davenport (President) and Mrs. Davenport, supported by Mr. F. E. Bilson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E.

French, of Sittingbourne. Among other guests were Mr. Phillip Want and Mrs. Want, Mr. Frank Browne, Mr. J. G. B. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Mason (Brixton), Mr. and Mrs. Wrench, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Neve, and representatives of the wholesale houses. Seating accommodation was arranged for 101, and a homely atmosphere pervaded the assembly during the dinner and the entertaining programme which followed. Mr. Francis, in proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," thanked Mr. Bilson for honouring the "West Kents" with his presence at the dinner, and assured the President of their unwavering loyalty to the Society. Mr. Bilson, in reply, dwelt particularly upon the educational work of the Society. He also referred to the new Departmental Committee, suggesting that it would probably be a matter of "give and take" between these committees and the Pharmaceutical Council. Also, as so many substances formerly sold by anybody were now restricted to chemists, one could not help hoping that it was only a matter of time before dispensing was entirely in the hands of the pharmacist. Mr. French proposed the toast of "The West Kent Pharmacists' Association." The Association, he said, undoubtedly owed its success to good officers and the hearty co-operation of its members. Mr. French then called upon the President of the Society to decorate certain officers of the Association with silver-gilt badges enamelled with West Kent and pharmaceutical emblems. Mr. Bilson then invested Mr. Davenport with the President's badge for the current year; Mr. Sidney Hillcock received a badge on behalf of his brother George, who was President for a number of years during the war period; Mr. Francis, a three years' President, and Mr. Bone, two years in the same office, were also decorated with a Past President's badge, amidst applause. Mr. Cyril B. Snow replied to the toast. The toast of "The Chairman" having been proposed by Mr. Bone (immediate past-President), Mr. Davenport replied. The chairman paid tribute to Mr. French's invaluable help for many years. Mr. E. G. Price proposed "The Visitors," and Mr. John Noble replied.

## Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Tuesday, December 14

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. "The Vitamins in their Relation to Pharmacy," by Mr. F. H. Carr, C.B.E., F.I.C.

*London College of Pharmacy*, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street Station, E.C. Students' annual reunion dinner and dance. Tickets (9s. 6d. each) from the secretary, 361 Clapham Road, S.W.

### Wednesday, December 15

*Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association*, Saffron Rooms, Meads Road. Dance. Tickets (7s. double, 4s. single).

*Guild of Public Pharmacists*.—Visit to London Hospital Dispensary. Members may obtain admission ticket from the secretary (Mr. A. H. Jenkin), 64 Wray Crescent, N.

*League of ex-Service Pharmacists (Merseyside Branch)*, Bear's Paw Restaurant, Lord Street, at 7.30 p.m. Hot-pot supper. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from members of the committee and the secretary (Mr. W. J. Tristram).

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. "Laboratory Notes on Strychnine Hydrochloride and Acetate, Morphine Acetate, Benzoate and Phthalate," by Mr. D. B. Dott. "The Coagulating Properties of Pectins," by Dr. W. G. Ogg, Ph.D.

*Royal Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E., general manager, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, will give an address on "Some Aspects of the Chemical Industry."

### Thursday, December 16

*The Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Meeting. Papers include: "Heat of Formation and Nature of Active Nitrogen" (I), by Messrs. E. J. B. Willey and E. K. Rideal.

### Friday, December 17

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association*, Windsor House. Dance. Tickets (6s. each) from Miss Purdie, 133 Bruntsfield Place.



## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the  
National Health Insurance Acts  
ENGLAND AND WALES

### Local Reports

**Derbyshire.**—During the past year the Insurance Committee gave special attention to testing drugs and appliances supplied by chemists, and it was reported to the recent annual meeting that on the whole the results had been satisfactory. The county was being gradually covered by the test. In all 625,900 prescriptions were made up at a cost of approximately £20,000 paid to chemists, and in addition doctors received £5,454 for the medicines provided by them.

**Middlesex.**—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on November 24, Mr. Thomas Marns in the chair, a communication was received from the York Chemists' Association, suggesting that a dispensing fee of 8d. should be pressed for when next terms for N.H.I. service were being negotiated. After some discussion it was left to the secretary to express sympathy with the views of the York Association, and point out the impracticable nature of the suggestion made. The supervisor's report included the following statistics:—

1926	Prescriptions	Cost			Ingredients		Fee
		£	s.	d.	d.	d.	
January ..	161,758	5,898	12	3	4.3		4.5
February ..	158,461	5,743	2	4	4.2		4.5
March ..	172,067	6,162	8	7	4.1		4.5
April ..	151,572	5,434	3	0	4.1		4.5
May ..	132,962	4,770	6	9	4.2		4.4
June ..	120,122	4,326	4	10	4.2		4.4
July ..	118,710	4,229	14	0	4.2		4.4
August ..	113,698	4,058	15	7	4.2		4.4
September	129,732	4,617	4	10	4.1		4.4

It was explained in the report that tablets of glandular substances ordered by doctors, where no particular make is specified, are always priced from the British Drug Houses list, even though the chemists may have supplied other makes. The same rule applies in special ampoules ordered, unless some particular make is specified. A case of late closing was reported, and it was left to the secretary to make inquiries. There were 59 items disallowed during the third quarter; 19 were brushes, and the others include such articles as eyeshades, elastic knee-caps, rubber feeding tubes, Yeo inhalers, nasal syringes, thumb cots, trusses, drop bottles, Allenbury's food, nutrient suppositories, thermogene wool, gossyp. capsici, liq. cresol. sap (disinfectant).

**Northallerton.**—At a meeting of the North Riding Insurance Committee, on December 4, it was reported that there were 104 panel chemists and 57,344 insured persons. During the year five prescriptions were brought to the notice of the Committee. Approximately 250,000 prescriptions were dispensed by the chemists, and Mr. J. W. Murchie, the chairman, thought the Committee could congratulate themselves on the satisfactory work of the chemists in the North Riding.

**Portsmouth.**—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee appointments of chemists to the various subcommittees included Alderman F. G. Foster, J.P., Councillor W. J. Lewis, and Mr. F. H. Ruoff to the Finance, and Councillor Lewis, Mr. T. Brewis, and Mr. Ruoff to the Medical Benefit. Members appointed to serve on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee were Messrs. W. B. D. Kent, A. Pardo, and Mrs. A. E. Pickersgill, and the chemists' representatives are Messrs. W. R. Atterbury, G. O. Barlow, and T. Brewis. Mr. Ruoff was appointed the Committee's representative upon the Joint Pricing Committee (South-Eastern Division).

**Sheffield.**—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee Messrs. J. T. Appleton and E. Preston were appointed members of the Joint Services Subcommittee. The Committee considered a letter from the Minister of Health approving the local testing scheme for a further six months, with certain conditions. It was decided to make representations to the Minister of Health, asking for a further period of at least twelve months, except for appliances, which are to be examined at the testing house in Manchester. The payments to chemists for November were £1,939 13s.

## Retail Pharmacists' Union

**Blackburn.**—A meeting of the Blackburn Branch was held on December 2, Mr. J. Isherwood presiding, when Mr. W. H. Clubb, Liverpool (member of the Executive), gave an interesting address. He spoke on the evidence which would be given before the Departmental Committee on Poisons, and the measures proposed to be adopted with regard to managers and assistants in the trade. It should not be overlooked, he said, that the new regulations provided for assistants to be apprenticed from July last. Whether the apprenticeship should be three or four years depended on circumstances which he outlined. Few pharmacists cared to have an apprentice for two years only, and the special terms would be beneficial to the employer and the student in every way. It was also suggested that there should be a definite agreement between employers, managers and assistants. The outcome of the Departmental Committee's investigations might be very widespread, and result in altogether changed conditions. The powers of the Council might be strengthened and widened to grapple with the new conditions. Characterising some of the dangerous drugs regulations as very vexatious and harassing to the trade, Mr. Clubb spoke on Insurance dispensing, especially with regard to tests, and the amendments now agreed upon between the R.P.U. and the National Association of Insurance Committees. The modifications took out of the hands of the chemists the choice of prescriptions for testing purposes. Hitherto the Pharmaceutical Committee, together with the clerk, made selections of the prescriptions to be tested. This seemed to have caused a little misunderstanding, and it was now agreed that the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Services Subcommittee, with the clerk and the Minister of Health, should make the selections. Some margin of error would have to be recognised, if only for the reason that analysts analysing the same mixture might come to different conclusions.

**Leicester.**—At a recent meeting of the Leicester Branch prizes were presented to the successful candidates of the annual window display competition. The judges reported that there was maintained a high standard of excellence, but urged the desirability of greater numbers competing. Winners were as follow:—Class A (those previously having won a prize): (1) R. Jeffs, £2; (2) W. Williamson, £1. Class B (those persons not having won a prize): (1) H. Kerswell, £2; (2) Miss Lindop, £1; the prize of £1 for the greatest number of windows entered for competition, Miss Lindop. Some of the windows were shown on a screen during the evening. The silver challenge cup competed for and gaining the highest number of marks during the year was won by Mr. H. Kerswell. Afterwards Mr. Cundall (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London) gave a talk and lantern display of windows he had arranged.

**Manchester.**—The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch was held on December 1 at the Houldsworth Hall, Mr. J. H. Nidd (chairman) presiding. The present members of the executive were unanimously re-elected. The treasurer (Mr. G. H. Haines) gave a satisfactory financial report, and the chairman summarised the work done since the last annual meeting. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the chairman and other officers. Mr. W. I. Scholes afterwards gave an address on *How the R.P.U. is of Value to the Pharmacist*.

M. DENIGÈS, Professor of Chemical and Medical Biology at the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Bordeaux, has been elected a national associate of the Academy of Medicine.

PASSING THROUGH THE RUE DE L'ARBALÈTE (Paris) recently (writes our correspondent) I noticed that the new wing to the Agronomical Institute has necessitated the demolition of the old School of Pharmacy. Nothing now remains of the modest little building, which, for 250 years, was the centre of pharmaceutical education in France, from the days of the "Apothecaries' Garden" of 1626 to the "College of Pharmacy" of the eighteenth century and the "Superior School of Pharmacy" of fifty years ago.



## Associations' Winter Session

**Birmingham.**—The inaugural meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Hotel on November 17, the attendance numbering about 160. The guests were received by Mr. E. C. Bennison (President) and Mrs. Bennison, and in his address the President compared the curriculums of the various professions, maintaining that the pharmaceutical curriculum contrasted extremely well with that of other professions. The public do not realise this, and very few are aware that in Birmingham there is a school of pharmacy with over 100 students. The association is pressing for a separate department in pharmacy at the technical school, and the speaker gave it as his opinion that in a few years each university throughout the country would have its department of pharmacy, otherwise it would not be fulfilling its function. The one weak point in its constitution is that the Pharmaceutical Society possesses no powers for disciplinary action, such as other chartered bodies have, over its licentiates. The profuse and harassing restrictions turned out, as from a machine, by the Home Office, were referred to, and the speaker emphasised that pharmacy has a clean record and has the right to demand that consideration and respect accorded to other professions. After light refreshments had been partaken of, an excellent musical and humorous programme was given, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Nickson, by the following artists:—Miss Doris Bourne, Miss Nellie Cardoe, "Professor Gazeka," and Mr. Arnold Nickson.

**Eastbourne.**—The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association held a meeting on November 2, Mr. H. C. Browne presiding. The chairman reported on the interview between the Eastbourne higher education committee and the association's representatives regarding the Pharmaceutical Course at the Technical Evening School. Messrs. H. C. Browne, Geo. Checkley and D. Marchant were approved as the advisory committee, with power to visit the classes and assist in obtaining facilities for students to maintain regular attendance. The secretary gave a summary of the checking bureau reports and disallowances. A discussion followed on the expenses connected therewith, and it was decided to take no action.

**Edinburgh.**—The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association held the opening meeting of the session at 36 York Place, on November 10, Mr. J. W. Laing (Vice-President) in the chair. The secretary (Miss I. A. Purdie, Ph.C.) submitted the report on the summer session, and of the Prize Committee as follows: *Cumming Prize, Practical Pharmacy* (presented by Dr. John Cumming), Mr. S. J. Fleming, pupil of Mr. George Lunan; *Second Prize* (presented by the President, Mr. Knott), Mr. J. J. Aitken, pupil of Mr. J. H. Tainsh; *Ewing Pharmacy Prize, Galenical Pharmacy, etc.* (presented by Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing), Mr. Andrew Henderson, pupil of Mr. R. D. Douglas; *Second Prize* (presented by Mr. Arthur Cairns), Mr. Victor G. Stott, pupil of H. C. Baildon & Son; *Duncan Botanical Prize* (presented by Mr. W. Duncan), Miss Emma Myles, pupil of Mr. J. Lochran. The report, while emphasising the value of these competitions and the generosity of the donors, noted with regret that comparatively few apprentices took advantage of them. The scheme had been revised, and it was hoped more competitors would enter next year. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mr. David Harley, member of the Executive of the North British Branch and Divisional Secretary for Midlothian. The President (Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., F.C.S.) then gave his inaugural address on *Plants and their Folklore*. Mr. Knott explained the popular and systematic names of many familiar wild plants, including many of those used in medicine, and indicated how certain healing virtues had been attributed to many, and gave examples of folklore and traditions associated with them. The address was profusely illustrated by lantern slides. The chairman, in moving the votes of thanks, mentioned that they were using, for the first time, the association's own lantern.

**Edinburgh.**—The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association paid a visit to the sulphuric acid works of J. & J. Cunningham, Ltd., Leith. Upwards of seventy members assembled at the works in Salamander Street on November 24, and the company was divided into two, under the leadership respectively of Messrs. Brebner and Hill, members of the company's staff. After seeing the Spanish pyrites in the burners and the nitre ovens from which a supply of oxygen is obtained, the company climbed the Glover tower, which was fully explained. The huge lead chambers were also described. A visit was then paid to the Guy Lussac tower. The visitors were also shown spent iron oxide obtained from the Corporation gasworks, which contained from 40 to 50 per cent. of sulphur absorbed in purifying the coal gas. This was burned in the same way as pyrites. On the motion of Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., President, a vote of thanks was awarded to the firm and to the two guides.

**Public Pharmacists.**—The November meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held at Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 17, the President (Mr. F. A. Hocking, B.Sc., Ph.C.) in the chair. The main business of the meeting was to receive papers by members criticising the presidential address delivered at the October meeting. Among those who spoke were Miss Harvey, Messrs. Bullen, Gibson, Hobart, Lindsey and Royal. Most of the speakers were in disagreement with one or other of the points made by Mr. Hocking. Mr. Gibson was of opinion that the amount of a person's salary had a great deal to do with the social recognition he received. Miss Harvey pointed out that the prosecution of studies for more advanced qualifications was hampered by the limited time at the disposal of people earning their living. Mr. Bullen regretted that the discussion should have left the impression that conditions in public pharmacy were worse than was actually the case. Mr. Hobart asked why the address was given. Messrs. Royal and Lindsey followed on the same lines. The President briefly replied to the criticisms. The Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Bullen) then gave an address on *What I Have Said*, being a recapitulation of many of his experiences with the Press, as a prison pharmacist in Mesopotamia, and as a prophet in political pharmacy.

**West Ham.**—The West Ham Association of Pharmacists and the West Ham Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union held a meeting on October 18, Mr. W. Potter (President of the Association) in the chair, when Mr. H. E. Chapman (secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association) gave an address on "The Work of the P.A.T.A." In the course of his address Mr. Chapman said street and market traders were a source of trouble in connection with a limited number of articles, and cutting by these dealers naturally caused annoyance to pharmacists in their neighbourhood. Mr. Chapman explained the steps taken by the P.A.T.A. to deal with the matter. He shed an interesting light on certain activities of the organisation designed to combat the ingenuity of these cutters and their efforts to obtain supplies. A discussion followed the address. A collection for the Benevolent Fund realised 19s.



A "STICKER,"

in colours, which a Canadian subscriber affixes to the accounts he sends out to customers in January



## An Auspicious Reopening

THE reopening by the Minister of Health, on December 8, of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and Museum of Medical Science, Endsleigh Gardens, London, W.C.1, recalled to the remembrance of those present who follow current scientific work with attention the extent and importance of the research institutions founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. These (taking them in chronological order) are:—The Physiological Research Laboratories (1894, director, Dr. R. A. O'Brien); the Chemical Research Laboratories (1896, director, Dr. T. A. Henry); the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research (1913, director, Dr. C. M. Wenyon); the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum (1913, director, Dr. L. W. G. Malcolm); the Museum of Medical Science, including Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1914, director, Dr. S. H. Dawkes); the Entomological Field Laboratory (1920, entomologist, Mr. M. E. MacGregor). Glancing through a sumptuous illustrated brochure newly issued by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., we notice that the monographs (exclusive of books) issued from the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research number 170; those from the Physiological Research Laboratories 191; and those from the Chemical Research Laboratories 208. This, obviously, is a record of prime importance in the history of pharmacology and allied sciences.

### THE OPENING CEREMONY

The formal opening of the Bureau and Museum took place in the panelled hall of the Society of Friends, Endsleigh Gardens, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, which included Sir David Prain, Sir Arthur Keith, and Sir Holburt Waring. Dr. C. M. Wenyon, director-in-chief of the Bureau, opened the proceedings by reading a telegram from Mr. Wellcome, who is in the United States, and by requesting the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health, to take the chair. Mr. Chamberlain, who was cordially received, made a felicitous introductory speech, eulogising Mr. Wellcome's work in the cause of research, and indicating its importance. The Minister's "dig" at Fleet Street, to the effect that modern publicity methods resulted in discoveries being announced before they were made, was duly appreciated. Sir Walter Fletcher, F.R.S., M.D., secretary of the Medical Research Council, delivered a brief address, entitled "Research and Citizenship," in the course of which he let fall some chastening reflections on the haphazard way in which research has been fostered in past times—a state of things from which, happily, we are emerging. Though neglect of research was general in this country in the nineteenth century, Parliament was now devoting money to it. No great commercial concern could afford to do without its research department. There were three methods in which original work was promoted:—(1) By the liberal gifts of private people—e.g., Sir Alfred Yarrow; (2) by the enterprise of firms supporting laboratories in their own interests—such "tied houses," however, were not likely to attract nor to keep men able to make fundamental discoveries; (3) by firms leaving its scientific workers free to follow their own lines and to publish results. The Wellcome Bureau was of the last-mentioned class; and in the United States the work of Langmuir and Coolidge was similarly dependent on the General Electric Company. It was part of good citizenship to know something of the lonely and difficult path of the pioneer in research. (Applause.) Sir John Rose Bradford, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, briefly proposed a vote of thanks to the Minister of Health and to Sir Walter Fletcher. Sir John Bland-Sutton, M.D., past-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, in seconding, related a droll story of an attack by a fearsome species of fly in the Sudan. Hastening to Dr. Andrew Balfour, then in charge of the Wellcome Institute at Khartoum, he was dismayed to learn that the flies were "swarming" with disease, but was reassured on being told that they were pathogenic only to camels. Mr. Chamberlain briefly replied; and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome as host, moved by Sir James Fowler, and carried with acclamation. The company then inspected the Bureau and Museum, four floors of which have been prepared for research workers.

## Birmingham Analyst's Report

THE report of the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. J. F. Liversedge, F.I.C., Ph.C.) for the third quarter of the current year includes the following passages:—

*Peruvian Guano.*—One sample of Peruvian guano taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act was analysed for the agricultural and smallholdings committee and found to contain 8.8 per cent. of nitrogen, 2.6 per cent. of potash, 7.8 per cent. of soluble phosphates and 15.4 per cent. of insoluble phosphates. The guarantee did not comply with the provisions of the Act, only giving the percentage of potash and expressing other constituents as "ammonia" and "phosphates."

*Vinegar, Table Vinegar.*—Five of the fourteen samples sold as vinegar were adulterated. Informal sample C.2335 contained only 3.3 per cent. of acetic acid and a subsequent formal sample only 3.7 per cent., while vinegar should contain at least 4 per cent. of acetic acid. . . . Informal sample of vinegar C.2668 and formal sample of table vinegar C.2729 were not vinegar, but artificial vinegar, composed of diluted and coloured acetic acid, and were of a harsher and less pleasant taste than genuine vinegar prepared by fermentation and acetication. As I had had no previous samples submitted to me as "table vinegar," it was necessary to consider the meaning of the term. . . . I wrote to various members of the trade in Birmingham, and was informed that table vinegar was in greater demand before the war, when a number of vinegar brewers sold table vinegar in bottles labelled to that effect. . . . Letters were also sent to a number of vinegar brewers asking for information. The following are quotations from some of the replies:—

"We formerly bottled a vinegar labelled 'Table Vinegar,' which was a brewed vinegar of higher strength and, therefore, charged at a slightly higher price than that usually sent out in casks."

"The use of the term ('table vinegar') in connection with artificial vinegar appears to be an attempt to deceive the public and to foist on them a dilute acid concoction under the description of table vinegar."

. . . The magistrates decided that artificial vinegar was "not the article asked for" as table vinegar, and the defendant was fined 5s.

*Benzoin.*—The B.P. requires that not more than 15 per cent. of this drug shall be insoluble in alcohol. Not one of the six samples complied with this requirement, the amount insoluble varying from 15.5 per cent. to 32.2 per cent. In spite of this I have passed the samples as genuine, as no special request was made for pharmaceutical benzoin and as it is sold for industrial purposes as well as medicinal use. The ash of the samples varied from 0.8 per cent. to 2.2 per cent., being well within the B.P. limit of 5 per cent.

*Benzoated Lard.*—Benzoated lard is prepared by heating three parts of Sumatra benzoin with 100 parts of prepared lard. The B.P., though giving tests for the constituents, gives none for the finished product. The iodine value of ten of the twelve samples examined varied from 55 to 66, the B.P. limits for lard being 52-63. The acid values of the ten samples varied from 1.5 to 3.7, the B.P. limit for lard being 1.2. Two of the samples, B.2316 and B.2318, had high acid values, 13.7 and 12.9 respectively, and rather low iodine values, 49 and 51. These samples were rancid; the vendors were cautioned and the articles withdrawn from sale. Samples of benzoated lard prepared in the laboratory with two different samples of Sumatra benzoin gave iodine values of 66 and 67 and an acid value of 2.2 and 2.4. A sample made with Siam benzoin gave values of 68 and 4.9 respectively.

*RESTORATIONS TO MEDICAL REGISTER.*—The following names, in addition to those given in our issue of November 27, have been restored to the Medical Register:—David W. Anderson, William J. Ryan, and Edwin E. Willis.



## New Solvents and their Specific Uses

### IV. Alcohols (continued)

*Ethyl Alcohol* is of course ordinary alcohol, and its uses as a solvent are already known to an extent secondary only to that of water. However, some of the newer developments of alcohol production call for description and comment. The first is the ever-increasing expansion in the uses and applications of industrial alcohol, the most noteworthy being in that land of prohibition, the United States of America, where its use, as a universal solvent for resins in varnishes, or as anhydrous alcohol and ethyl esters in lacquers, has led to development of new types of alcoholic solvents at economic prices. The Revenue authorities in industrial countries are allowing an ever-increasing range of denaturants to be used for manufacturers' alcohol, and this is having a beneficial effect. The restrictions imposed on the production and preparation of alcohol still increase its cost unduly by lack of competition and the stifling of enterprise. The future of alcohol is undoubtedly bound up as an adjuvant with its use as a motor fuel. In the first place, this will be to confer non-pinking (anti-detonating) properties upon petrols, and possibly as a source of motive power in itself as the natural deposits of petroleum are used up. The latter contingency will not arise for at least twenty years, and already the indications are that higher (mixed) alcohols and not ethyl alcohol will be the motor fuel of the future. Furthermore this will be made catalytically from coal, and not by fermentation of carbohydrates. Whatever the future may hold, the production of power alcohol is making distillers of alcohol seek new sources of cheap raw material and slowly modifying the official mind to relax little by little its hitherto uncompromising attitude on the preparation, storage and sale of denatured alcohol for public use.

*Synthetic Ethyl Alcohol*, as explained in the last article, can be made artificially, but fermentation alcohol will hold its own for many years to come, being well entrenched behind a barrier of revenue restrictions. Moreover, the immediate utility of synthetic alcohols lies in the direction of pure methanol or higher alcohols, esters and ketones, etc., for mixing with motor fuels.

*Fermentation Ethyl Alcohol*.—Duty-paid alcohol, or rectified spirit, is made in this country from barley grains, and is known as grain spirit. Maize or Indian corn is the principal raw material for denatured or industrial methylated spirit, whilst molasses is used to make the more impure mineralised methylated spirit and power alcohol (or motor spirit). Carbohydrate in the form of sugars (hexoses) are the ultimate source of ethyl alcohol, saccharification, or conversion of starch into sugar, being effected with cereals by mashing with malt to produce a wort, which is then fermented. The British Revenue restrictions do not permit continuous fermentation and distillation, and in consequence attempts many years ago to make alcohol from beets failed owing to these becoming rotten before they could be used. A committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture in January of this year to inquire the probable cost of producing alcohol from sugar, reported that the manufacturing cost would be at the rate of 9d. per gallon of 95 per cent. alcohol. With sugar beet at £1 and £2 per ton respectively, the cost naked at works would be 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. per gallon respectively. In addition there would be additional charges for denaturing, containers, transport and selling. A moderate quantity could possibly be marketed at approximately the same price as petrol. Production of ethyl alcohol from beet is conducted commercially in France, where continuous fermentation is allowed, and the inclusion of alcohol in motor spirit is compulsory in order to encourage its use. Ethyl alcohol is also produced from wine marcs, spoilt wines and bad fruit in France, owing to farmers only being allowed to use small stills. These may be portable and moved from one farm to another. Potato spirit is made on a large

scale in Germany, the sliced tubers being steamed and pulped before digestion with malt and fermentation with yeast. Molasses is a convenient source in this country of cheap alcohol for mineral methylated spirit and power alcohol, as simple dilution makes it ready for fermentation, and thus obviating loss in compulsory storage of fermented wort until it may be distilled. The production of alcohol is effected on a large scale in America by fermenting glucose made by sulphuric acid hydrolysis of starch. The many attempts to utilise waste wood (saw-dust) as a source of alcohol have not been very successful until recently. The Prodor process at work in Geneva uses strong (gaseous) hydrochloric acid to convert wood cellulose into fermentable sugar, this being effected by a concentration of acid in the saccharifying solution of about 40 per cent. strength. The Classen process also uses gaseous hydrochloric acid, but claims advantages from the use of catalysts in conjunction therewith. Practically theoretical conversion of cellulose is effected, and this new source of sugar for alcohol production is likely to become important on the Continent in the near future, but motor alcohol is the main object. Alcohol is being produced on a large and increasing scale, principally in Sweden, Norway and the United States, by fermentation of sulphite-cellulose lyes obtained as waste in the manufacture of wood pulp. The first large-scale attempt at production of an Empire motor fuel from alcohol is in progress in Queensland, plant in the course of erection being intended to produce two million gallons of power alcohol per annum from molasses or starchy products, such as cassava. Mowrah flowers have been used in India as a source of saccharine liquor for alcoholic fermentation, but difficulties of collection and regularity of supply have apparently not been overcome as yet, judging from slow progress. Ethylene gas and calcium carbide are other potential sources of motor alcohol, the former produced among gas evolved in cracking crude petroleum (being fed back at present into the heating furnaces). Green plant material (containing carbohydrates and cellulose) has been converted into alcohol and acetic acid by the action of a bacterium working at the extraordinarily high temperature of 68° C.

*Denatured Alcohol*.—The high cost of denaturing alcohol is a deterrent to the production of cheap alcohol; the cost of pyridine, for example, keeps on rising as the demand for denatured alcohol increases, and it is difficult to see where sufficient supplies are to be obtained if the use of power alcohol extends (which is not likely at present in this country). Simonsens oil, a petroleum naphtha made by distilling crude petroleum below 300° C., has been accepted as a denaturant for power alcohol in Australia, South Africa, East Africa and British India. The abominable taste of this product makes it a good denaturant, which is free from objectionable odour, for use as a motor spirit. The principal denaturants in general use are wood (methyl) alcohol (= wood naphtha), crude pyridine, benzene, and mineral (petroleum) naphtha. Other denaturants, such as bone oil, camphor, nitrobenzol, and coal-tar naphtha, may be permitted under special regulations. In this country all denatured spirit sold to the public must be coloured, which, again, is a deterrent to the use of power alcohol. The greatest drawback to the latter is the difficulty of distribution, as well as its relatively high cost.

*Industrial Alcohol*, or industrial methylated spirit, used in ordinary manufactures contains ethyl alcohol (nearly 95 per cent. strength), 95 parts (by volume); wood naphtha, 5 parts; and crude pyridine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part. For special purposes, such as in the manufacture of fine chemicals and gland products, the pyridine may be omitted, 3 per cent. of wood naphtha being the sole denaturant, and this may be reduced as a very special concession (in hormone extraction). Industrial alcohol can only be received and used by authorised manufacturers.

*Mineralised Methylated Spirit* consists of ethyl alcohol (90 to 95 per cent.), 90 parts (by volume); and wood alcohol, 10 parts; with the addition of  $\frac{3}{8}$  part of mineral naphtha and not less than 0.025 oz. of methyl violet per 100 gallons. Only holders of methylated spirit licences can receive methylated spirit in bulk and retail it to the public. The milkiness produced on diluting



mineralised methylated spirit with water is due to precipitation of hydrocarbons as oily drops.

*Finish* consists of methylated spirit containing at least 3 oz. per gallon of dissolved gum resin, which can be sold without holding a methylated spirit licence.

*Power Alcohol*, abbreviated P.M.S., consists of the strongest alcohol obtainable (about 95 per cent.) by continuous or patent still rectification, is also coloured (with  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. (yellow shade) eosin and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. spirit red (3 dye) per 1,000 gallons). P.M.S. I contains as denaturants (by volume), 5 per cent. benzole,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. wood naphtha, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. pyridine. This power alcohol can only be supplied to authorised users. P.M.S. II, for sale to the public, contains 25 per cent. of denaturant, usually motor benzole, but it may be petrol or denatured ether.

*Anhydrous Alcohol* for industrial purposes is a commercial article in the United States (suitably denatured). Large-scale production of dehydrated alcohol for motor fuel is in operation in France, advantage being taken of the formation of azeotropic mixtures with benzene and water. Thus the first distillate from benzene and ordinary rectified alcohol consists of a ternary mixture (b.p. 64.9° C.) with the composition: Benzene, 74; alcohol, 18; water, 7.4. Subsequently the temperature rises to 68.2, and a mixture of 67 per cent. of benzene and 32 per cent. of alcohol distils, leaving practically anhydrous alcohol in the still. Almost anhydrous alcohol is necessary for direct mixing of power (ethyl) alcohol with petrol, and though several thousands of gallons have been made on a large experimental scale in this country, this was done at a loss, owing to absence of economic means of production. It is obvious that the future of alcohol as a manufacturing solvent is indissolubly bound up with the cheap production of power alcohol.

The utility of alcohol as a solvent for manufacturing purposes is sadly hampered by the compulsory introduction of impurities to render it unfit for consumption as a beverage. This problem has been solved in the explosives and dye industries by using as denaturant an ingredient entering into later stages of manufacture. The manufacture of fine chemicals and extraction of plant alkaloids and animal hormones still suffers from the use of wood alcohol, because the aldehydic and acetic impurities therein are inactivating reagents in themselves. The only difference between the various types of alcohol (grain spirit, potato spirit, power alcohol, etc.) or their commercial grades is the character and amount of impurity present. In these days of progress in the chemical industry and chemical science, where the whole trend is to eliminate the unwanted and trouble-making ingredient, the inclusion in methyl alcohol denaturant of "emphyreumatic" material of known and unknown composition is a relic of alchemy or chemical barbarism. The restrictions surrounding the use and storage of industrial alcohol are so stringent and so honourably observed, while the tests for methylation are so delicate, that only ultra precaution on the part of the Revenue authorities can hinder for long the employment of pure methyl alcohol as an indicator (rather than a denaturant) to guard against the unauthorised use of an industrial alcohol.

The principal use of alcohol as a solvent is to dissolve shellac to produce spirit varnishes. The types of these are growing in consequence of the introduction of new synthetic resins and plastics by condensation of phenols with aldehydes (formaldehyde or furfuraldehyde). Alcohol also enters into the composition of varnishes, varnish stains, french polish, etc., as it is the best general solvent for natural resins. Nearly anhydrous (ethyl) alcohol (especially if admixed with ethyl esters, such as ethyl acetate) functions as an excellent "low-boiling solvent" in dissolving nitrocellulose. The use of anhydrous alcohol in making nitrocellulose lacquers is necessary to prevent "blushing"; the presence or condensation of water on the surface of the drying film of nitrocellulose being one of the prime causes of this loss of gloss. The extent of the use of alcohol in the industries and arts is well brought out in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise and in the table below 1912, a pre-war year, is contrasted with the latest data available.

Use	Quantity used, Year ended Mar. 31	
	1912	1926
<b>Manufactures:—</b>		
Finish for sale .. .. .	Bulk 419,080	Bulk 381,386
Varnishes, polishes, or lacquers for sale	Gallons 1,030,262	Gallons 1,665,835
Stains, paints, enamels, etc., for sale	63,242	152,787
Varnishes, finish, stains, polishes, lacquers, etc., or for use in manufacturers' own workshops (not for sale) .. .. .	316,863	425,803
Felt and other hats .. .. .	128,001	46,180
Silk, crepe and embroidery .. .. .	7,341	3,147
Artificial silk .. .. .	—	581
Artificial flowers, etc. .. .. .	4,695	17,730
Oil-cloths, leather-cloths, and similar substances .. .. .	173,203	241,212
Linoleum and similar substances .. .. .	398	—
Celluloid, xylonite and similar substances .. .. .	28,729	101,659
Smokeless powders, fulminates and other explosives .. .. .	21,134	3,370
Fireworks and matches .. .. .	4,785	1,669
Rubber .. .. .	921	14,549
Electric lamp filaments .. .. .	11,835	2,921
Electric cables .. .. .	1,832	—
Incandescent mantles .. .. .	33,169	9,382
Aniline and other dyes—solids .. .. .	1,515	50,529
Aniline and other dyes—solutions .. .. .	1,526	7,012
Inks .. .. .	438	13,881
Textile printing .. .. .	8,416	11,437
Electrotyping and printing .. .. .	1,450	16,099
Soap .. .. .	160,166	143,833
Hair washes .. .. .	26,787	89,189
Cattle medicines .. .. .	2,031	4,125
Plant washes, insecticides and sheep dips .. .. .	10,763	4,890
Ether .. .. .	212,058	279,004
Chloroform .. .. .	7,912	503
Ethyl chloride and bromide .. .. .	652	7,674
Solid medicinal extracts .. .. .	58,438	59,422
Alkaloids and fine chemicals .. .. .	33,856	62,368
Embrocations, liniments, and lotions .. .. .	33,302	49,385
Surgical dressings .. .. .	7,400	18,900
Capsules and other medicinal appliances .. .. .	1,190	2,020
Disinfectants .. .. .	1,866	7,587
Collodion .. .. .	5,331	34,893
Steel pens .. .. .	2,739	—
Photographic purposes .. .. .	43,425	44,762
Ships' compasses, spirit levels, etc. .. .. .	1,433	2,796
<b>Other Purposes:—</b>		
Dyeing and cleaning operations .. .. .	45,394	34,456
Admiralty and War Office purposes .. .. .	20,455	13,166
Hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries .. .. .	47,216	99,978
Analytical and scientific purposes .. .. .	6,577	15,957
Educational and scientific purposes .. .. .	6,435	8,112
Preservation of specimens .. .. .	6,562	5,725
Miscellaneous uses .. .. .	7,671	23,242
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,008,514</b>	<b>4,179,156</b>

## Recent Patents

**Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions.** The complete specification (is, each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Container for Cosmetics.**—A device for applying liquid cosmetics, consisting of a tube, closed at one end, while the mouth is provided with a porous pad of absorbent material and a detachable cap. (E. M. Reed. 260,849.)

**Cleansing Preparation.**—A cleansing preparation, particularly suitable for cleansing stone, also applicable to enamel ware, consisting of a mixture of hydrochloric acid, water, and sodium chloride. (H. A. Scriven and B. F. G. Guise. 260,718.)

**Quinine Salts of Oxyphenylarsinic Acids.**—A process for the manufacture of quinine salts of oxyphenylarsinic acids, consisting in treating the latter, or their salts, with quinine, or with quinine salts. (F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 259,153.)



# Modern Physico-Chemistry and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

## XLVIII. Structures in Space—III

THE essential feature of atomic structure, as outlined in the preceding article, is that molecular structures in space consist of atomic nuclei, linked together by valency electrons. This not only provides a distinction between atomic states, according to whether these are free as ions or combined into molecules, but it also harmonises with the trend of scientific thought in atomic theory. Lewis's principle of electron sharing dominates chemical conceptions of valency in the same way that Bohr orbits overrule static electrons in the realm of physics. The free or valency ring electron is truly physico-chemical, because it conjoins these otherwise irreconcilable ideas into one as it is both an orbit and an attracting (or shared) electron. In particular, the sharing of electrons causes the conjoined atoms to lose its (external) individuality, though its internal structure is comparatively unchanged. On this basis an elementary atom is best characterised by the number and arrangement of the electrons constituting its nucleus. An obvious corollary in the light of modern research is to make the number of these nuclear electrons equal to that of the atomic number of the element. Another essential simplification which follows consists in the discarding of the positive "nucleus" of present atomic theory. This has long been only a makeshift recipient (*see* Article XXXI) of the surplus positive and negative electrons necessary to balance up the speculative building-up of atomic structures. The all-important advantage, however, is that the idea of inner or nuclear electrons fits in with the scheme of Main-Smith and Stoner for electron distribution in the "sub-levels" of atoms. These arrangements of electrons into K, L, M, N and other *x*-ray levels are supported by intensities of the specific *x*-ray lines for each element. In fact the emission and absorption of radiation of high (elementary) frequency is reversible for the inner electrons of elementary substances (nuclear electrons) just as has long been known to be the case with the optical spectrum radiated or absorbed by the outer (valency) electrons. This scheme of electron distribution is regarded by spectroscopists with great favour, Professor A. Fowler, at the British Association meeting this year, stating that the electronic arrangements of all the elements from atomic numbers 1 to 92 may be specified with considerable confidence for their normal states. The table herewith denotes electron levels as letters used conventionally for characteristic *x*-rays from these inner electrons. The first ten elements are given, and also the inert gases which are key elements in atom building.

Main-Smith and Stoner Arrangement of Electrons in Atoms

Period	Element	Atomic Number	Electron Levels												
			K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	Hydrogen	1	1												
	Helium	2	2												
2	Lithium	3	2	1											
	Beryllium	4	2	2											
	Boron	5	2	2	1										
	Carbon	6	2	2	2										
	Nitrogen	7	2	2	2	1									
	Oxygen	8	2	2	2	2									
	Fluorine	9	2	2	2	2	1								
	Neon	10	2	2	2	2	4								
3	Argon	18	2	2	2	4	2	2	4						
4	Krypton	36	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	6	2	2	4	

K, L, and M levels with 28-electrons as in Krypton.

Period	Element	Atomic Number	Electron Levels												
			Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni
5	Xenon	54	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	2	2	4	4	6	2
6	Radon	86	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	2	2	4	4	6	2

Representations of hydrogen, helium, and carbon have already been given. Fig. 67 depicts lithium in like

diagrammatic manner, the dotted outline indicating that the atom takes up a definite volume of space in its normal state. If, as in helium, the two valency electrons produce a stable structure in space, then the complete atom is free and monatomic. Lithium is apparently adapted to catching and retaining a single valency electron which enables these atoms to join into long rows with regular interspaces that permits comparatively free flow of the ether (heat and electricity) through its open lattice. The unidirectional bonding of lithium and

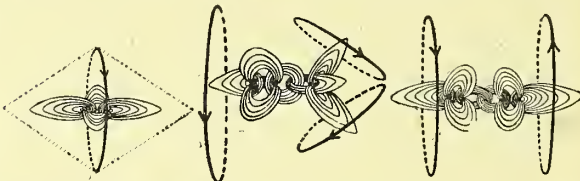


Fig. 67.—Diagram of Monovalent Lithium Atom, shown trivalent Atom, with three with seven nuclear electrons. Fig. 68.—Nitrogen Atom, with eight nuclear electrons. Fig. 69.—Oxygen Atom, with eight nuclear electrons and two valency electrons.

the alkali metals is symptomatic of their chemical activity (the ease with which atoms are separated and activated).

Fig. 68 is intended to illustrate some of the peculiarities of the nitrogen atom. Incidentally it must be remembered that the foregoing structures are plastic and mouldable to streamline flow during (relative) motion through space. Accordingly the tendency of all atomic structures will be to develop "tails" and for free electrons to be removed by ethereal agitation unless the chemical bond of two shared electrons can withstand the strain. The trivalent habit of nitrogen is decidedly evident in Fig. 68. A curvature in space of the nitrogen unit linking to another atom will form a trebly bonded structure in space, the stability of which accords with the inertness of nitrogen. The opening up of the nitrogen molecule will give "active" nitrogen, which is equally ready to unite with other items as well as itself.

Fig. 69 shows how another nuclear electron converts the nitrogen nucleus into oxygen, which is bivalent.

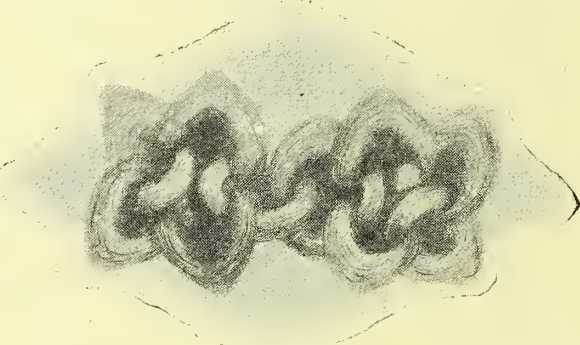


Fig. 70.—Neon Nucleus of ten electrons.

Again, however, it is natural for oxygen molecules to be formed by linking up of two atoms. The instability of ozone ( $O_3$ ) suggests that the over-leaf union of three oxygen atoms is strained.

The great utility of building up atoms from ring electrons is that these have a body (even though it be the nebulous ether itself), and the more their arrangements fit in with chemical and physical facts the less speculative becomes our theories on the structure of matter. Fig. 70 illustrates, as well as is possible in a single plane, the ten nuclear electrons of neon. Observe that the two K electrons are still in the centre, and these will form a link uniting two curving segments whenever space flows by. Then linked thereto are two sets of (two) electrons, which correspond to the first two L levels, and the four end electrons presumably are equivalent and form the LIII level.



## Personalities

**COUNCILLOR W. H. GRIMSHAW**, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, has subscribed £20 towards the Memorial Wing fund of the Royal Infirmary.

**MR. H. ANSELL LAMB** has been appointed sales manager, laboratory department (medicinal products of animal origin), of Armour & Co., Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

An address on "The Major Adventures of a Minor Novelist" was given by **MR. E. NORMAN TORRY** (representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool) before the Wigan Rotary Club on December 2.

## Wills

**MR. JOHN GREIG**, chemist and druggist, 386 Byres Road, Glasgow, representative in Scotland for Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., who died suddenly on October 6, left personal estate valued at £2,840 4s. 1d. Probate has been granted to Mrs. Isabella MacCauld Greig.

**MR. FREDERICK JOSIAH OLIVER**, chemist and druggist, York House, Maidstone, who died on September 24, left £9,869 0s. 7d., with net personalty £5,897 14s. The will is proved by Frederick Guy Oliver, 16 Earlesmere Gardens, Ealing, London, W. (son), H. J. Burgess, and A. R. Wakefield. He leaves one-third of the property to each of his children, Frederick Guy, Winifred Mary, and Barbara Jessie.

**MR. ARCHIBALD SYMINGTON, J.P.**, Allanton, Auldgrith, Dumfries, formerly a partner in the firm of Smith, Stanistreet & Co., manufacturing and retail chemists, Calcutta, who died on April 22 last, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £6,998 5s. 11d. Probate has been granted to Captain Archibald William Symington, Allanton, and the Rev. John McCombie, Holywood, Dumfries, and James Guthrie, solicitor, Kilmarnock.

**MR. ROBERT BRUCE LEIGH**, chemist and druggist, 10 Powis Villas, Brighton, who died at Murtle, Aberdeen, on April 23, left estate of the gross value of £8,435 18s. 7d., with net personalty £8,002 3s. 10d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Muriel Lucy Leigh, and his brother, Mr. A. J. Leigh, chemist, "Lyncote," Ruthin, Denbigh. The testator left all of his property to his wife absolutely.

**MRS. PENELOPE ISABELLA CHRISTIE**, Grassington Lodge, Grassington Road, Eastbourne, died on September 20 last, leaving £29,765 0s. 6d., with net personalty £29,177 5s. 2d. The executors are T. F. M. Cartwright, 4 Brick Court, Temple, London, and H. P. King, 7 Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham. The testatrix gives the recipe for the pills known as "Dr. Anderson's True Scots Pills," and all her interest therein and in the method of manufacture, to Michael Duke, of Gregory Street, Nottingham; the portrait of King Charles I, attributed to Van Dyck, to the National Portrait Gallery, to bear an inscription to the effect that it was given by the King to her ancestor, Dr. Anderson. There were also charitable bequests.

## Marriages

**BROWNBILL-SNOWDEN**.—At Wesley Church, Abbey Street, Accrington, on December 2, William Brownbill, chemist and druggist, to Marie Snowden.

**JACKSON-HARROP**.—At Zion United Methodist Church, Glossop, on November 23, William Jackson, chemist and druggist, to Doris Harrop.

### Silver Wedding

**DAVIES HUGHES-JONES**.—At the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Adwy'r-Clawdd, Wrexham, on December 11, 1901, by the Rev. Evan Jones, Edward Davies Hughes, chemist and druggist, to Morfydd Angharad Gwenonwy Jones. Present address: Medical Hall, Criccieth.

## Deaths

**BOON**.—At the Manor House, North Wootton, Norfolk, recently, Mr. William Donaldson Boon, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Boon was apprenticed to the late Mr. J. G. Wigg, Market Place, King's Lynn; after gaining further experience in London, he returned to Lynn in 1865 and purchased Mr. Wigg's business. In 1899 he retired, and the business was taken over by Mr. W. W. Crisp, chemist and druggist. Mr. Boon then lived for ten years in London, after which he made his home at North Wootton, where he had inherited an estate on the death of his father.

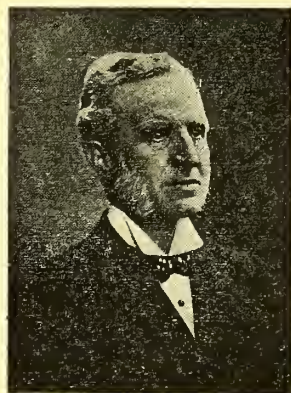
**BOURKE**.—At the Meath Hospital, Dublin, on November 22, Mr. Michael F. Bourke, R.D., Tulla, aged thirty.

**ROLL**.—At Hillview Place, 26 Espedair Street, Paisley, on November 29, Marion Fergusson, wife of Mr. David W. Croll, chemist and druggist.

**EDWARDS**.—Recently, Mr. James John Edwards, Glasgow, father of Mr. J. M. Edwards, chemist and druggist, 377 Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.6, aged seventy-three.

**FERGUSON**.—At 44 Camperdown Road, Scotstoun, Glasgow, on December 6, Mr. Daniel Neilson Fergusson, son of the late Mr. John Fergusson, chemist and druggist.

**JOHNSTONE**.—At his residence, Glen Albyn, Whaley Bridge, on November 26, Mr. Charles Andrew Johnstone, Ph.C., aged ninety-one. Mr. Johnstone, who was born in Dumfriesshire, served a four years' apprenticeship at Annan, and joined the staff of James Woolley, Sons & Co., manufacturing chemists, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, in 1854. He was taken into partnership in 1872, and continued to travel for some years. The present striking block of buildings at Victoria Bridge was built in 1892; three years later the firm was converted into a limited company, with an initial capital of £150,000, and with Messrs. G. S. Woolley, Hermann Woolley and C. A. Johnstone, all of whom were pharmaceutical chemists, as the first directors. In 1907 four new directors were added—Mr. W. Lane, Mr. E. S. Johnstone (a son of Mr. C. A. Johnstone), Mr. J. H. Franklin, Ph.C., and Mr. A. C. Vallance, Ph.C. Mr. C. A. Johnstone's jubilee was celebrated in December 1903 by the presentation of a silver casket and an illuminated address from the directors and staff. His retirement at the close of 1915, after sixty-one years' association with Messrs. Woolley, was the occasion of another cordial expression of appreciation. The funeral took place at Taxal Church on November 29, when a large gathering of the directors and staff of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., attended. The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was represented by Mr. R. G. Edwards, Mr. T. Miller, and Mr. A. J. Pidd.



MR. C. A. JOHNSTONE, PH.C.

**PHILLIPS**.—At Leominster, on December 2, Mr. Reginald William Phillips, D.Sc., LL.D., J.P., Professor of Botany at University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884-1922, aged seventy-two.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF BROMINE was celebrated at Montpellier by the inauguration of a commemorative tablet on the frontage of 26 Rue de l'Argenterie, once the residence of Balard. A meeting subsequently took place at the Faculty of Pharmacy, where the life and work of the chemist were reviewed by the Dean of the Faculty of Sciences (M. Godechot) and by Professor Facon.



## Trade Notes

**CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK.**—The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington, publish a charming booklet with a colour plate, dealing with special manufactures suitable for Christmas presents. Chemists who have not received a copy should send for one.

**STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.**, manufacturing chemists, Cowper Street, London, E.C.2, have sent us one of their calendars (13 in. by 8½ in.) for the year 1927. This is of the hanging-or-standing type, and the figures on the monthly tear-off leaves stand out clearly.

**SYDAL**, a non-greasy cream for keeping the hands soft and white, even when household duties and gardening are carried on, is made by the Sydal Proprietary, Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds. Sydal retails at 1s. 6d., and is to be extensively advertised to the public.

**RUBBER GOODS.**—The Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex, make and sell all kinds of rubber sundries sold by chemists, and are prepared to manufacture special lines of these goods. The company publish useful price lists, which can be had on application.

**GEORAY** system of shop-window lighting is the subject of an announcement by the General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The point is emphasised that the silvered-glass reflectors are guaranteed for five years. The company send a descriptive booklet on application.

**CAMEO PORTRAITS.**—A happy idea for photographic customers, and one which may be appropriately introduced before Christmas, is the cameo portrait which Mr. C. Woollons, Manor Works, Acton Lane, Harlesden, London, N.W.10, illustrates in his advertisement in this issue. The mirror back makes the portrait suitable for keeping in the "vanity" bag.

**"ICHTHYOL."**—A new company has been formed under the name The Ichthyol Co., Ltd., 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, to take over the British business of the original makers of "ichthyol." The details are given in an advertisement in this issue, where also is emphasised the fact that the word "ichthyol" is a registered trade-mark. The company will on request send literature dealing with ichthyol.

**THE SCIENTISTS' REFERENCE BOOK AND DIARY**, which is published annually by James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, retails at 3s. 6d., and forms a useful present for professional chemists and medical men. It is bound in crocodile leather, and about 200 pages are filled with data and tables on branches of scientific subjects such as astronomy, electricity, chemistry, and physics, to mention four only of the thirty-one sections.

**ARTISTS' MAKE-UP.**—L. Leicher, Ltd., 27 Harcourt Street, Marylebone, London, W.1, have published a pamphlet and price list as an "Artists' Catalogue." Some 25,000 copies of this have been distributed to members of the theatrical profession as well as amateur theatrical societies. Chemists, who will find the information of use in supplying make-up articles, will be supplied with copies for distribution.

**SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.**—Polak & Schwarz, Ltd., Zaandam, Holland, who publish in English a useful booklet on synthetic perfumes and their uses, have now produced corresponding pamphlets in French and Spanish. The technical and scientific information forms an excellent guide to users of these perfume products, and our subscribers abroad will be glad to know that they may obtain on application copies in French and Spanish.

**FOLDING BOXES.**—Boxfoldia, Ltd., Ten Acres Works, Birmingham, who specialise in cartons and "outers" for packing purposes, have produced an interesting booklet entitled "Packing Problems," which contains much useful knowledge on the question of folding containers. The packages are shown in half-tone, and beneath are diagrams illustrating the construction of the box. Most people have little idea that so much constructive thought is needed in making these containers. A copy will be sent to any chemist who sends a postcard request.

## Stocktaking and Afterwards

THE period of stocktaking is an anxious time for the business man. Yet, trying and anxious as the process is, no wise man would for a moment think of abolishing this detailed scrutiny of the year's working. It is good to stand at the beginning of the business year and mentally forecast the year with a view of improving business. One must continually be seeking for new fields of enterprise to increase turnover, and at the same time be carefully watching every opportunity to reduce expenditure, always maintaining one's system of working at the highest pitch of efficiency. Many men have an inflated idea of the value of their stock. They are men who do not take stock annually; but when they wish to dispose of their businesses, there is a rude awakening awaiting them; professional valuers place no sentimental values on stock. It is better, therefore, for a man ruthlessly to clear out old stock after stocktaking. Sundries may readily be got rid of at reduced prices, but there are some lines which defy even the eccentricities of the super-salesman. Such lines should find a resting-place in the dustbin. Drugs come into a different category. When they have gone bad, they should certainly be thrown out; but many drugs, especially spirituous galenicals, will stand the test of time, and one never knows when they may be prescribed. If there is room to spare, they should be collected together and stored in a place by themselves, thus making way for frequently handled drugs. The annual or, better still, the frequent survey will reveal quick- and slow-movers. The former should claim the buyer's attention with a view of buying on the most favourable terms. The oftener the stock can be turned over the better, of course. The margin may be small on the initial outlay, but, if repeated ten or twelve times a year, will be worth having. Capital in such cases is being returned with the profit, and it is on this initial amount of capital that ten or twelve profits, as the case may be, will accrue in the course of the year. Much might be written on this interesting subject. No man, not even a single-handed chemist, should abolish stocktaking. Formerly a boggy, stock-taking has, by the introduction of the *C. & D.* Stock-taking Pad, been reduced to a fine art, and the work of pricing has been converted from a toil to a pleasure. All that is required is a systematic method of going about the work; as a stock reference, too, the labour will not be in vain.—*STOCKIST* (27/1).

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

B/912. Barlow's tic powders	S/612. Lightning cloth cleaner
S/712. Cordial balm of Syn-nacum	S/612. Missery's sweet pea perfume
W/112. Essentonka water	H/712. Phillips' straw-plaited eye-shades
W/712. Kyron heaters	V/612. Wallacite (for indigestion)
S/712. Mesoxallylurea (London source)	

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Oleaque hair wash. A/711	Vaco reducing cup. S/212
Protoferrin. H/212	Veronique paper handkerchiefs. T/812
Samol ointment. A/211	Violet-ray treatment for the home. S/411
Salacetyl. D/511	Virilogen. M/2011
Saliform. F/511	

**NEW ZEALAND'S IMPORTS OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.**—During last year New Zealand imported from the United Kingdom as the country of origin medicinal preparations, drugs, and druggists' sundries valued at £174,288; soda valued at £79,600; cream of tartar, £21,666; potassium and sodium cyanide, £21,516; disinfectants, £23,211; insecticides and tree-washes, £105,591; perfumery, £75,272; and soap, £41,221. With the exception of perfumery, insecticides and soda, the values showed decreases compared with 1924.



## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

### Parliamentary Representation

for pharmacy is the subject of the moment. Such representation is essential if we are to be provided with satisfactory means of having our case presented in Parliament whenever opportunity comes knocking at the door, as it undoubtedly will when the Poisons Committee has completed its inquiry and if a Bill based on its report is being considered in the House of Commons. It may be thought that the Pharmaceutical Society's Council is aiming unduly high by asking for £10,000 to be collected within six months (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 827); but our need is urgent, and a contribution of £1 from each of us will easily provide what is required. Some, of course, will not subscribe anything, so it will behove the willing ones to give more. I hope to see a large number of £5 contributors, and think it should not be difficult to compile a list of at least one thousand of such. Later, there will be further need of annual subscriptions. Five pounds now and at least ten shillings a year afterwards is my prescription for everyone who has the best interests of pharmacy at heart. I hope to see a special list of those who dispense my prescription published at an early date.

### Professor J. Arthur Thomson

is most entertaining as a lecturer, and our colleagues in Edinburgh were particularly fortunate in having him to address them on the relations between chemistry and biology (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 827). What a wonderful series of examples served to show the indispensability of the one science to the other, and how apt were all the illustrations employed! The lecturer invited his audience to consider what will be left when the chemistry and the physics of the living body have continued their work for several centuries, but what occurs to me is the importance of pharmacists knowing what has already been accomplished in this direction. You have done much to keep us informed on the subject by your illuminating articles on the factors of life, and I trust it may not prove impracticable to continue the good work by means of further special articles, coupled with the excellent abstracts which convey the essence of the results of recent investigations.

### Our Benevolent Fund

must apparently have extra support if the annuitants are to be placed in a position of moderate comfort. I like the idea of making the annuities up to thirty shillings a week, and would commend the proposal to all my readers. Your report of the remarks of Mr. Simmons and other speakers on the subject at the latest meeting of the Council (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 827) should be read with sympathetic interest, and reading should be followed by action, as illustrated by the drawing of a cheque for an increased subscription to the Benevolent Fund. It appears that the amount sent, however large, should be described as a subscription if the money is to be available for immediate needs. Donations, we are told, must be invested, and in that case only the interest which accrues can be used. A very simple exercise in arithmetic will show that an increase of 50 per cent. in all the annuities will require a corresponding increase in all subscriptions. Let *C. & D.* readers set the pace by acting accordingly.

### The Hospital Pharmacist

is, as you so well say in your issue of December 4, one of the most important officers, and an altogether indispensable one, in the large institutions upon which rests the burden of dealing with the more serious physical disabilities of the British public. Your remark as to his being the *de facto* editor of the hospital pharmacopœia is strictly true in so far as it relates to the larger hospitals. For a long time I have been interested in these books, and by slow degrees I have managed to acquire, chiefly through kindness of friends, upwards of a score of English and French ones. The

buying of them from dealers seems to be impossible—because, I suppose, they are discarded as being of no value. The most likely places to find them are the top shelves—or, perhaps, bottom shelves—in the medical libraries of the various hospitals up and down the country. How many hospitals are there which have a complete set of the editions of their own pharmacopœia? For years I have been trying to complete one set and have not succeeded. As to the date when the first hospital pharmacopœia appeared in this country I cannot say; but in the eighteenth century there were at least four editions of that of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, namely, 1730, 1773, 1793 and 1799. I know of a manuscript copy of the same, dated 1778. Of the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, I have notes of four eighteenth-century editions: 1746, 1753, 1758 and 1770. There were some provincial hospitals which also published pharmacopœias in that century.

### There Were Other

collections of formulas which were precursors of Squire's well-known "Pharmacopœias of the London Hospitals," of which, perhaps, the most familiar is Henry Banyer's "Pharmacopœia Pauperum . . . containing the chief medicines now used in the Hospitals of London." The third edition was published in 1723. Banyer did not connect his recipes with particular institutions. At a later date (1764) there was circulated a similar book which, like the previous one, was intended for use by the laity but which contained the formulas of the four chief London hospitals. Its title is: "The Modern Practice of the London Hospitals, viz., St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, St. George's and Guy's, containing Exact Copies of the Receipts, and a particular Account of the different Methods of Cure at the different Hospitals, for the various Diseases incident to the Human Body. Very proper for all Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and particularly useful for all Private Families, especially those residing in the Country." There was another class of pharmacopœia which contained hospital recipes: it was called the "Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, or Formulæ for the Use of Surgeons . . . including all the Principal Formulæ of the Different Hospitals." Mine is the fourth edition (1799); there were, at least, five editions of it. Some of the recipes in these old collections are quite interesting. This is one with an historical flavour taken from "the Practice of Guy's Hospital," as given in "The Modern Practice" named above: "Purg- ing Water—Take of Dog and Duck water three pints, powder of ginger a drachm, boil them together till one-half is wasted away, and then add one ounce of manna. This may be taken two or three times a week, and is extremely gentle in its operation."

### "Dog and Duck Water"

would be rather hard to obtain to-day. The "Dog and Duck" was a little public-house, in the middle eighteenth century, situated in St. George's Fields; and the site of it is to-day marked by a sculptured tablet in the garden wall of the Bethlehem Hospital. This sign bears the date of 1716. The establishment disappeared when the hospital was built in 1811. A Mrs. Hedger was the landlady, and she had a son who had been employed as a post-boy at Epsom. It seems to have occurred to him to convert his "Dog and Duck" ponds into a mineral water, and to establish a "Spa" after the fashion of Epsom and Tunbridge and Cheltenham. William Hone says that Hedger made a great deal of money by thus attracting the more frivolous elements of the community. In the course of time this place of entertainment, which embraced all the features then common to the so-called "Pleasure Gardens," degenerated into a rendezvous for the least virtuous of the community. The reputation of the medicinal virtues of its springs was fairly extensive. Advertisements tell of the amenities of its bath, which was 200 feet long, and 100 feet wide. Even Dr. Johnson recommended the waters of the "St. George's Spa," as Hedger called it, to Mrs. Thrale. It appears from the formula quoted that then, as now, the faculty followed in the train of those who boost the last-discovered mineral water.



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## Editorial Articles

### The New C. & D. Diary

THERE cannot be many people engaged in pharmacy who remember the first *C. & D. Diary* issued in 1868, but there are very few who do not know the *C. & D. Diary* of the present as a drug-trade institution whose regular issue would be missed. We do not think that our predecessor who compiled the pioneer diary realised that he had laid such a sure foundation upon which his successors could build with security. The foundations, one would think, were hardly sufficient to support the huge superstructure which is now needed to satisfy subscribers and advertisers, but underpinning with informative literary contents and buttressing by the advertisements of the chief manufacturing and wholesale houses in the drug-trade has prevented any difficulty arising. Our subscribers are now receiving the new *Diary* for 1927, and it is safe to say none will waste much time before turning it over page by page to discover old friends and new features—all equally welcome. We make a point each year of presenting fresh matter in the literary pages. It is for us an opportunity of which we take advantage for dealing with certain important subjects in a manner not possible in the pages of the weekly issues of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The longest treatise in the *Diary* this year is a chemist's bibliography, a classified list of over two thousand books dealing with the commercial and scientific subjects required by pharmacists. It is twenty years since we originated and printed a chemist's bibliography, and on that occasion it received such a welcome that we remember making a resolve that we would issue a new list every ten years. Alas! for human fallibility—no visions of a world's war disturbed the placid atmosphere of the early years of the twentieth



century. At last we have had the opportunity to tackle the difficult and arduous task of a new bibliography, upon which the *C. & D.* staff have been working for months. It is comparatively easy to get together long lists of books on subjects required by chemists, but quite a different thing to select from inspection or knowledge those books which are of greatest use to anyone needing a book on a particular subject. A curious commentary on the activity of the publishing trade is that, with the exception of certain classics, the whole of the books have been published for the first time or in new editions since the war. We think this will make the bibliography of very great use to business chemists and to the newer generation, as it will ensure that books purchased are modern and reflect the advances in knowledge of the last ten years. It may be useful to *C. & D.* readers to add that we have in the office as many more references to books of use to chemists, so that if any of our subscribers would like a further choice of books on any subject we will gladly supply titles and prices. Our Book Department undertakes, so far as possible, to supply technical books printed in this country at the published price and postage. Those who remember that changes are coming

in force in the New Year in regard to the sale and use of preservatives in food and beverages will appreciate the treatise which we print in the *Diary* as the first of the literary articles. The need for accurate information on this subject has been apparent within the past few months from the number of inquiries we have received. This thirst for information will, we think, be more intense in 1927, when the regulations actually come into force; it is then that chemists can refer to the

*Diary* with the certainty of finding an answer to the new points that arise from customers' requirements in the way of preservatives. Those who have been

confused by the multitude of regulations dealing with methylated spirits will turn with satisfaction to the codification of the law and regulations which we publish. This gives in a condensed form exact information as to what a chemist requires to do to be able to obtain and to sell methylated spirits. The importance has been enhanced by the permission recently granted to chemists to employ industrial methylated spirits in dispensing medicaments for outward use and to sell the spirits for certain medical purposes. The enormous number of electrical accumulators used on motor cars or as part of wireless telephony

apparatus has brought a great demand for sulphuric acid of various definite strengths.

It is important that chemists should supply the proper strength of acid, or the customer might blame him if the shortening of the life of an accumulator seemed to be due to the employment of an acid of the wrong specific gravity. It is on this account that we have compiled, from direct communication with the manufacturers of the chief accumulators, an authoritative table of exact information on the point. With the directions given any chemist can supply promptly the correct acid for any accumulator. Many years ago we published a book called "The Chemist-Optician," for

the use of chemists desirous of taking up sight testing and fitting spectacles. This has long been out of print, but in response to many inquiries we decided to publish in a revised form that portion which deals with the opening of an optical department. Chemist-opticians can act with confidence on the advice contained in the article. The section devoted to formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies grows as the years roll on. The new

*Diary* contains 250 formulas with the attached "P.F."

numbers, so that chemists may take advantage of the valuable exemption in their "P.F." favour made in the Medicine Stamp Acts.

A careful study of these formulas will disclose the fact that there are many new ideas embodied in them, which a chemist may in certain circumstances adopt to his own business. It should be noted that under the *C. & D.* system of numbering the formulas the name of the remedy and reference number must be used together. The numbers are not transferable to any other title than those attached to the formula. Poison law grows in complexity as our law givers weave more regulations. There have been several changes during the year either in the poisons scheduled or the regulations regarding the sale of poisons. The six pages of the *Diary* dealing

with the sale of poisons is the most modern exposition there is on the subject. We do not think that those who "capture the Phœnix," to quote a recent circular issued by our Subscription Department, will have cause to complain that Editor and Publisher have not supplied them with a sufficient variety of first-class articles and up-to-date advertisements, all of which will help our subscribers to achieve prosperity in business, and thus benefit the public by ability to render the important services which the education and training of the chemist fits him for.

### The Advance in Mercury

THE comments made on the market outlook for mercury in our issue of October 16 last (pp. 603-4) were certainly not calculated to arouse hopes of easier conditions. In fact, based on the very small stocks in existence in London for a lengthy period, it was suggested that, in the event of an increase in trade demand, the price might easily be manipulated at the expense of consumers. This is precisely what has happened, as since the end of October quotations have again risen considerably, in spite of the more satisfactory quantities which arrived during October, amounting to 1,591 bottles, against which only 234 bottles were re-exported. So far as can be ascertained, it is difficult for importers to obtain first-hand offers for important quantities, this being attributed to reports that Italy is sold out up to January and even February. The same applies to Spain, and the new output of that country since the resumption of mine operations over the autumn has apparently been quickly disposed of in order to meet deliveries against the contract entered into some time ago for the whole of her output for the current financial year to June 30 next. According to information from a trustworthy quarter well in touch with the position of Continental producers, the output of the Almaden mines for last month was estimated at approximately 4,000 bottles. So far no official returns have been issued to the Press of the Almaden mines' production for the last financial year 1925-26, while the returns for the previous financial year amounted to 35,530 bottles, an increase of over 10,000 bottles against 1923-24, when the industry was badly handicapped through the long delay in the installation of new plant. Assuming that the Spanish monthly output is now at the rate of between 4,000 and 4,500 bottles a month during the actual working period at the mines, this should ensure the Almaden mines of an approximately normal production as was secured for the year 1924-25. While the Italian industry is yielding an output of fully 45,000 bottles per annum, Italy and Spain, the two chief world's producers, would thus contribute together well over 80,000 bottles to the world's markets. It does not necessarily follow that the exceedingly high price ruling throughout the current year will result in any notable



increase of output in either country, although there should certainly be more inducement to push operations on a markedly increased margin of profit. The view has been expressed by large American importers that there will be no increase to any extent in the two leading producing countries. Production in other parts of the world does not appear to fluctuate much from year to year, while the American output for some years past has been below 10,000 bottles, mines in the United States, with a few exceptions, being rather handicapped by deteriorating ore reserves and a lower grade of ore in old properties and consequent higher working costs. It is, however, possible that in the coming year the American output may show a fair increase. It was recently reported that the Mercury Mining Company in Oregon was about to start operations after erecting a plant capable of handling 100 tons of ore a day, estimated to yield an output of 20 bottles per day. Details of the United States imports for the second and third quarter of this year, with comparisons for the same period of the previous year, are as follow:—

	1925	1926
	lb.	lb.
April .. .. .	184,632	186,488
May .. .. .	299,740	223,310
June .. .. .	39,119	405,376
July .. .. .	212,890	109,412
August .. .. .	122,740	104,489
September .. .. .	15,560	88,825
Total (lb.) .. ..	874,681	1,117,900

This represents 14,905 bottles, against 11,662 bottles. These imports, indicating an increase of 3,243 bottles for six months, are striking, and the total American imports for 1926 will undoubtedly disclose a material increase against the previous year, which amounted to 22,781 bottles. American importers made very heavy sales during October, and are in a strong position, although it is reported that stocks held in bond have recently assumed more liberal dimensions owing to large arrivals of new production from Spain. The American price has lately risen to close on \$100 per bottle, which is an appreciation of about \$11 from the lowest point touched early in the year and of \$16½ over the average price for 1925. In our market, fair-sized lots were selling last week at about £17 15s. per bottle, less the usual discount, with quotations named up to £18 for retail lots. At this inflated level consumers continue to cover their needs from hand to mouth. We give below the U.K. official returns covering imports and re-exports for the ten months to the end of October:—

Bottles	1924	1925	1926	1926
	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Oct.	Oct.
U.K. imports ..	18,492	17,492	11,502	1,591
U.K. re-exports ..	7,426	3,575	2,202	284
U.K. net imports	11,066	13,917	9,300	1,307

Our net imports for last year, as indicated above, showed considerable improvement over the preceding year, but the fact has to be noted that imports for the ten months of the year disclose a deficit of about 6,000 bottles compared with the same period of 1925, so that the net imports at 9,300 bottles might be considered just about sufficient to cope with actual needs, although trade has been rather poor this year. As compared with the opening of this year, the current price denotes an advance of about £2 10s. per bottle. On the basis of the present much heavier American consumption, there is no disputing the fact that the world's markets are faced with a shortage of supplies, so that relief from the prevailing acute stringency depends largely on an increased produc-

tion. Reports have been circulated for some time past that negotiations had been going on between the Spanish producers and the Italian Monte Amiata and the State Idria concerns, with the object of establishing a common price policy for mercury. It is possible, therefore, that the attitude of producers has been influenced thereby, whatever there may be in these alleged negotiations.

### German Alcohol Monopoly

FROM the pharmaceutical point of view, the intention of the German Government to abolish the rebate on alcohol used in the manufacture of medicaments is the chief subject of interest in the new Bill on the alcohol monopoly presented to the Reichstag. This Bill stipulates that the alcohol monopoly shall be conducted, on a strictly business basis, by the administration of the Reichsmonopolverwaltung, as an independent undertaking of the German Government. The traffic in unmanufactured alcohol is to be vested solely in the monopoly, which will be empowered to supply alcohol at specifically reduced prices only for the following purposes: (1) For heating, cooking, cleaning, lighting, or for use for special industrial purposes; (2) for the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics; (3) for use as power spirit; (4) for the manufacture of vinegar; (5) for the manufacture of alcoholic preparations for export. Alcohol supplied at a reduced price for any of the purposes enumerated under Nos. 1 to 4 has to be denatured; however, in the case of No. 2 (perfumes), exemption from denaturation may be granted, provided that the manufacturing process in which the alcohol is used is carried out under constant official supervision. One of the reasons adduced by the Government for retaining the reduced price for alcohol used in the manufacture of perfumes is the difficult position in which the German perfume industry is placed as a result of the reductions in the customs duties arising from the terms of the provisional commercial treaty recently concluded with France. The Government stresses the fact that no alcohol at a reduced price is to be supplied for the manufacture of medicaments by declaring that "it stands to reason that its use in this connection does not come within the definition of alcohol for special industrial purposes." The following figures are given of the total amounts of alcohol supplied by the monopoly for the manufacture of medicaments during the past three years:

	Reduced price.	Full price.
	Litres.	Litres.
1922-1923 .. ..	3,855,400	2,892,300
1923-1924 .. ..	2,814,609	1,225,800
1924-1925 .. ..	1,409,400	2,380,000

It is interesting to note that the Bill makes use, for the first time, of the term methanol as a synonym for methyl alcohol.

### Deeds of Arrangement

**Green, Harold Walter**, chemist and druggist, 18 Abbey Street, Gornal Wood, Dudley, and 35 Gate Street, Sedgley. Dated November 19; filed November 24; unsecured liabilities, £800; assets, less secured claims, £290; secured creditors, £10.

**Eaton, Harry Oswald**, chemist and druggist, 338 Dewsbury Road, Leeds. Dated November 18; filed November 24; unsecured liabilities, £711; assets, less secured claims, £591; secured creditors, £68. Among the creditors are: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £17; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., £92; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £35; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., £27; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., £26; A. de St. Dalmaz, Ltd., £49. (See p. 855.)

**PHARMACISTS DEMONSTRATE WINDOW-DRESSING.**—Two Leicester pharmacists, Messrs. Martin and Williamson, recently gave a demonstration and talk to the Leicester Window Dressers' Association at the Technical and Art College.



## Pharmaceutical Political Campaign Opened

THERE was a large and representative attendance at a meeting of the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held in the Islington North Library on December 7. The object of the meeting was to hear Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, C.B.E., a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who dealt with the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, and also opened the national pharmaceutical political campaign. Mr. J. T. Walters, chairman of the branch, presided, and was supported by Mr. Herbert Skinner (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society and secretary of the branch).

The CHAIRMAN began by extending a welcome to the visitors, and remarked that it was like old times to see Mr. Hugo Wolff and Mr. John Humphrey. He specially welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Neathercoat, and also Mr. H. N. Linstead, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Walters read the following telegram from Mr. F. E. Bilson, president of the Pharmaceutical Society:—"Best wishes for success, pharmaceutical political campaign." Mr. Neathercoat, the chairman proceeded, was well known to every pharmacist throughout Great Britain who took an interest in the Society, and had done yeoman service for pharmacy. He was in a very real sense the father of the branches, and he (the speaker) hoped that he was proud of them. As President Mr. Neathercoat had set the highest standard by his inexhaustible energy. That night he was launching out on a very big scheme, and there was no one so capable of carrying it out. North London members were greatly honoured that the new political campaign was being opened in their headquarters.

### Mr. Neathercoat's Address

MR. E. T. NEATHERCOAT, after thanking the chairman and members of the branch for their welcome, paid a warm tribute to the pharmaceutical work of Mr. Skinner. He also referred with satisfaction to the presence at the meeting of Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Walters. His function, he went on, was to inaugurate a national pharmaceutical campaign to bring about the Parliamentary representation of pharmacy in the House of Commons. Before he said anything about one of the remedies that would go a long way to cure, or at any rate to relieve, many of the ills of the pharmaceutical body politic, he wished to refer to another matter. The setting up of the Departmental Committee had created something in the nature of a crisis in pharmaceutical affairs. The fact that the Committee had been set up at all was a clear indication that in some important circles there was a feeling that there was a need of change, something into which the Departmental Committee must inquire. The pharmaceutical profession had always been looked upon as fair game—a kind of political Aunt Sally for those who wanted something they had not got and which pharmacists had. It was one of the greatest pities that sometimes pharmacists did not feel able adequately to defend themselves. As they looked at the situation to-day some indication of its seriousness might be gauged by considering what the pharmaceutical community could lose as a result of the departmental inquiry into their affairs. They should therefore examine the present powers, privileges, and duties of their Society. In this connection he instanced the administration of the poison laws of the country, for there were vitally important duties in connection with the scheduling of poisons, and there was the important duty forced upon the Society of enforcing the regulations governing pharmacy as the result of Acts of Parliament that were sixty years old. They had only got to think of these things, and their effect on the practising pharmacists of the country, to realise that they were now faced with an important national crisis in pharmacy. They might lose, they could lose—he would not say they would—a good deal of those duties and privileges and the Society itself, and pharmacists might find themselves in a very different position from the one they now occupied. He thought they ought to realise the gravity of the issues being fought out at

the present time in front of the Departmental Committee. He also wanted to direct attention to the things they might possibly gain.

### PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING

The dispensing of medicines was one of the processes of vital importance to the interests of the community that, until the National Insurance Act came in, was not regulated in any way, and even then all the Government did was to regulate dispensing in pharmacies and institutions recognised by the Insurance Committee. It was of importance to pharmacy and to the public at large that there should be the fullest possible protection when medicines were being dispensed, and he hoped that before the inquiry ended something might be done to secure that the dispensing of medicines should be done by the same people under the same conditions as for one-third of the population under the National Insurance Act. Medicines and poisons were being stored, dispensed and handled to-day in other places as well as pharmacies. Why, when these things were regulated, was it only done in relation to pharmacy? That was one of the last things that need be done. But regulations were urgently needed when medicines were being dispensed in doctors' surgeries, drug stores, hospitals and various other places. Everybody must realise, in view of the training and qualification of pharmacists, that they were called into being by the State for something else as well as to be vendors of poisons. Otherwise why the curriculum and the constant heightening of the standard of examinations?

When the Pharmacy Acts were introduced, it was clearly felt that, from the public point of view, the training of pharmacists was much more valuable in the dispensing of medicines than in the handing out of poisonous substances. He hoped that as a result of the inquiry they would find that some of the misleading titles under which certain people now masqueraded would pass away. He hoped that the use of "Pharmacy" by drug-stores would cease, that they would get a definition of what was wholesale trade in pharmacy, that some of the evils and dangers of selling poisonous substances would be mitigated, and that the public would be protected by their sale being restricted to people who were qualified by examination and training to know all about them and how they should be handled. He also hoped that they would bring about various changes in the Society which would be not only good for the public interest, but of more use to the pharmaceutical community. At the present time the Society and the affairs of pharmacists were in the melting-pot, and what would come out of it nobody could say.

### THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S RECORD

The Society had a long record of public service, and he sometimes thought that record was forgotten by people in high places. Even if it was not forgotten, it was not allowed to count for much. It was said to be a voluntary private body, but for sixty years or more it had carried out important public duties without any cost to the State, which, however, had largely reaped the benefit. But when pharmacists realised it was not considered to be of very great importance in the minds of certain people, it behoved them to remember that they were in for a difficult time. One of the best means of protecting their interests and conserving their rights and privileges was to see that they produced absolute unity in their own ranks. It would be the greatest possible misfortune to pharmacy if there were any split in presenting the pharmaceutical defence, or if any section of the pharmaceutical community did not support the Society in fighting for pharmaceutical interests. He thought it must be evident to those present that the Society, as a result of the inquiry, might continue to carry on as it was now, under the Privy Council or some other Government Department. There was the possibility, too, of an *ad hoc* body being set up, or the Council might carry on with some other direct representation, such as Government nominees, on the Council. There was a possibility that the administration of the poison laws of the country might pass into other hands, leaving the Society to deal with the regulation and practice of pharmacy. These were possibilities, and



they were all fraught with some uncertainty. He felt that pharmacists were now beginning to realise the importance of the situation, and intended to give every help to those who were attempting to defend it.

#### LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT

It was perfectly certain, of course, that legislation would follow on the inquiry. When that time came, whatever the report itself might contain, all sorts of attempts would be made in Parliament to secure all sorts of privileges and concessions for other people and to filch them away from the pharmaceutical community. And that was why the Pharmaceutical Society had decided that, at the earliest possible moment, they must secure personal and direct representation in the House of Commons. And that was why the Council had decided that a great national campaign must take place throughout the whole of Great Britain, and start that night, to provide the means to bring about that very necessary and desirable object. Part of his duty that night, and of that of every pharmaceutical leader, was to make an appeal to all the pharmaceutical community to help, morally, physically and financially, the cause of parliamentary representation. It used to be said in the old days that direct representation of any sectional interest was not the thing to do, that people entered Parliament to serve the general interest of the State. But public views had changed rapidly during the last few years, and the constitution of the House of Commons had changed accordingly. Anybody looking at the House of Commons and seeing the *personnel* there must realise that direct sectional representation was the thing to-day. Everybody was doing it, either openly or in some masked way. Other trade unions, besides doctors, were doing it. (Laughter.) Miners had done it, and mine owners were doing it or had done it. The entertainment world had done it, and he heard the other day that hairdressers were trying to do it. (Laughter.) And, after all, apart from the sectional interest point of view, he was not at all sure that it was not right and proper, in the public interest, that expert advice should be available in the House of Commons when any subject of a technical character was up for consideration. (Hear, hear.)

#### PHARMACY'S POINT OF VIEW

The speaker said there were not only questions of introducing deputations, personal negotiations and inquiries with ministers of the great departments of the State, but also a vast amount of committee work, in which a pharmaceutical man would be of service, not only to the pharmaceutical community, but also to the public. There were special needs of pharmacy that called for representation in the House of Commons to-day. Pharmacy was a very specialised and highly technical subject, and it was not everybody who knew much about it. The pharmaceutical point of view had no interest for the general public or for the member of Parliament. Pharmacists and pharmaceutical interests were not strong in any constituency, and consequently they were liable to be ignored when political expediency happened to prompt something being done in another direction. Pharmacists were not considered very important as a political machine. Very often, indeed, the interests of pharmacy clashed with those of allied bodies in the House, and these people had strong public backing—the medical profession, for instance, had a strong representation. Therefore, pharmacists stood a very poor chance indeed when their interests clashed with those of others. The pharmaceutical community had not adopted trade-union methods, though there were some directions in which such methods might be useful. If ever representation of pharmacy was wanted in the House of Commons it was at the present time. There were questions relating to the Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, the Pharmacopœia, pharmacists in the Army, and a host of others, the mishandling of which was not only dangerous to the public but highly inimical to pharmaceutical interests. When they thought of the subjects that were being discussed in the House every day, and realised that the pharmaceutical community had not a representative to state their case, it was a deplorable position. Mr. Neathercoat said he supposed that he was mentioning matters upon which they were all agreed, but

what were they going to do about it? He was satisfied that pharmacy realised the dangers in which it was placed, and that the pharmaceutical community realised the paramount need for representation in the House of Commons. He was also equally satisfied that the pharmacists of the country intended to back up the Society and its Council and to find the necessary money to see that the profession was represented in the assembly where the laws of the land were made. (Hear, hear and applause.) It would require a good bit of money to do it, for Parliamentary business was expensive.

#### THE FUND

The Council had decided to appeal for the raising of a fund of £10,000, and they wanted the money within the next six months. Everybody had got to join in making an appeal to the branches of the country to organise themselves at once in such a way that they could secure from each branch its proper quota. He was satisfied that North London would start the campaign quickly and well, and the Society wanted £500 from that branch. It was not the first time he had come to North London in time of a pharmaceutical crisis, and he hoped as a result of his present visit to have made a successful attempt to start this campaign. The urgency of the business was not only to subscribe £500, but to do so at once. (Hear, hear.) That sum worked out at far less than the average paid by trade-union members for Parliamentary representatives, but it would be sufficient to get a representative into the House and to keep him there. Surely pharmacists, when they realised the issues at stake, would not fail to see that the matter was settled, and settled quickly. It mattered not which side a man stood in politics. What they had got to consider the first essential was that he should be a good advocate for pharmacy in the House of Commons, and be the type of man who would be adopted by a constituency. A man might be Conservative, Liberal or Labour, but they had to remember that they were not subscribing to any political party, but putting a pharmacist into Parliament to protect pharmaceutical interests. It was no good waiting till just before an election came. He wanted pharmacists to feel that if they gave £5 to the cause it was not a sacrifice, but that even if a sacrifice were entailed it was worth making. The money, however, would be an investment and an insurance to preserve for pharmacy in very difficult and dangerous times the privileges and the rights they had had for the last sixty years. Unless the pharmaceutical community did what they were now being urged to do, the outlook for them was a dismal one indeed, but he felt certain they would not let the opportunity pass. The Society was stronger to-day than ever before, in membership, and in the support that the members gave to headquarters, and it stood higher in the minds of the great Government departments and public bodies, as well as the opinions of the general public. Any falling off in the support given to the Society now would be fraught with serious consequences. The Society promoted the qualification, and was out to protect it. But trade protection alone would be of very little use to protect the pharmacist if the Society went down, and there was a risk of this happening. He hoped they would support the new campaign with the intention of maintaining the Society's prestige and integrity. With the help of members they would be able to secure adequate representation in the House of Commons, and with the guidance of the type of man who now served on the Council he was satisfied they could look forward confidently to a continuance of the onward march of the profession and an increase of prosperity for every pharmacist in the land. (Applause.)

#### Discussion

Mr. HUMPHREY assured the meeting that the attitude Mr. Neathercoat had taken in his speech was the same as that he had maintained at the Government inquiry. The latter was a secret committee, but he (the speaker) believed that Mr. Neathercoat had kept the flag flying. There was no question about the seriousness of the present crisis. Pharmacists' business interests were in danger, and there was a risk of their being controlled by



people who did not know the facts of the case. They did not want any more regulations, and certainly not by people who knew nothing about pharmaceutical business. Their title "chemist" was in danger, and attempts were being made by other people to get the right to use it, and pharmacists could only imagine that sooner or later there would be an attempt to stop them from using it. The title "pharmacist" was not worth a rap compared with that of chemist and druggist, and he thought they would agree that they ought to fight to the last ditch on that question. He wanted to convince the meeting that Mr. Neathercoat was firmly upholding all their privileges, and if there were to be any compromise it would be on the basis of yielding something in order to obtain a more valuable *quid pro quo*. He believed Mr. Neathercoat was the man they ought to support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. H. JENKIN said they ought to get at least one representative, but preferably more, in the House of Commons. He had seen how a member of Parliament could go into a Government department, and pretty nearly reverse what they had decided upon as their procedure.

Mr. WOLFF said he would like a subscription list to be started in that room, and urged that the Council of the Society should make a point of taking the rank and file into their confidence. If they did that, North London would work hard for them.

Mr. LINSTAP emphasised the importance of having a representative in the House of Commons who could deal with an emergency, and recalled that the 1925 Dangerous Drugs Act was rushed through right at the end of a session late at night.

Mr. SKINNER said this was largely a question of £ s. d., and advocated a consistent policy. They would be able to show Government departments that they could not play fast and loose with pharmacists in the way they had done if they were represented in the House of Commons. It was no use pharmacists imagining, as in times past, that they were the handmaids of doctors. They had got to stand on their own feet and must fight for recognition. Pharmacists must have the clear idea in their heads that they would have a representative in the House of Commons who understood and knew about pharmacy. He wanted it to go out from that meeting that North London had given the clarion call to action, and he would begin by putting himself down for £5 5s.

The CHAIRMAN said he would give a similar amount, as did several other members, including Mr. Fouracre.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in reply to questions, assured the meeting that the Council would take the members into their confidence, and he would do all he could in that direction.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Neathercoat was carried with enthusiasm on the proposition of Mr. Jenkin, seconded by Mr. Downing, and at the close of the proceedings a guarantee fund of £100 was raised by subscription.

## Panel Chemists' Council

A MEETING of the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 24, Mr. A. A. Dick (Bellshill) in the chair. In his opening remarks the chairman suggested that they record in the minutes an expression of their appreciation of the late Mr. Kitchen's work and their regret at the loss they had suffered. Proceeding, he said that, in his opinion, pharmacy never was in a position such as it had attained to in Scotland to-day. In spite of all the regulations and all the interference from outside, pharmacy was better than it had ever been, and the prospects for the future were good. He believed the best was yet to come. There was no end of apprentices wanting to come into the craft, and if there was any danger it was that of overcrowding. The hour had come when they ought to take a higher stand as a craft and insist that they were entitled, not merely for National Health Insurance dispensing, but also in private practice, to a far higher remuneration. Afterwards the financial statement for the year, showing a favourable balance, was approved.

## STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

The report of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee included a question as to the supply of autogenous vaccines direct to panel practitioners and payment by the Insurance Committee to medical practitioners who prepared the vaccines, and without the control provided by the Central Checking Bureau. The view of the Standing Committee was that such an arrangement was contrary to the Insurance Act, 1924, under which medicines and appliances could only be supplied by chemists and druggists, except in special circumstances where no such person was available. It had been left in the hands of the chairman and secretary to discuss the matter with the Board of Health. Various suggestions from the Central Checking Bureau had been considered in regard to supplying appliances, and a communication had been received from the Executive of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees for a joint committee of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, along with the Association of Insurance Committees and the Drug Accounts Committee, to endeavour to arrive at a common understanding as to the prescribing of proprietary medicines. The Committee recommended the appointment of the chairman and secretary and Mr. Guthrie and Mr. McVittae as members of the joint committee. The question of dispensing by a doctor on a *per caput* arrangement in an area where access to panel chemists was quite convenient had been considered without satisfactory result. The development of convalescent homes for insured persons, which seemed to be proceeding, might need close watching in connection with its bearing on pharmaceutical service, and the matter was being attended to.

## DRUG FUNDS OVERSPENT

It appeared from the annual report of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees that, with one exception, every Committee in Scotland overspent the amount of its Drug Fund during the year, the average cost for the whole country being as follows:—Average cost per person on doctor's list, 1s. 10.21d.; average cost per prescription form, 1s. 2.25d.; average frequency, 1.56; fourteen Committees (seven county and seven burgh) showed an average cost per person ranging from 3s. 8d. to 2s.; twenty Committees (ten county and ten burgh) an average cost of 2s. to 1s. 8d.; and twenty Committees (fourteen county and six burgh) an average cost of from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 4d. The balances available secured full payment of all accounts, but the need for economy to bring expenditure within the amount of the Drug Fund for the year continued to be urgent. The amount *per caput* was 1s. 10d. Many complaints had been received as to the failure of practitioners to write prescriptions in duplicate and also as to irregularities in regard to chemists keeping prescription-books in the pharmacy and writing up prescriptions received by phone. The necessity for keeping the terms of agreement was emphasised. The Committee had considered a report affecting chemists issued by a Panel Committee to an Insurance Committee without reference first to the chemists, and it was agreed that the local panel chemists should take action. The report was unanimously adopted.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1927

There was submitted a letter from the Scottish Board of Health regarding arrangements for the supply of drugs and appliances during 1927. As the recommendations of the Royal Commission as regards medical benefit were under consideration, the Board suggested that the conditions at present in force should remain undisturbed for another year. After discussion this was unanimously agreed to, and the General Council will recommend panel chemists to accept service for 1927 on those terms. It was further agreed that the matters raised in the correspondence and interview during 1926 should be reserved for discussion.

DURING August Ministry of Pensions (London region, including Middlesex) prescriptions numbered 2,916, cost £144 19s. 2d., and during September 2,500 prescriptions, cost £125 2s. 11d.



## The New German Pharmacopœia

(Concluded from C. & D., December 4, p. 839.)

**Strophanthinum** [NEW].— $C_{30}H_{48}O_{12} + 9H_2O$ . A 1 per cent. aqueous solution has an optical rotation at 20° C., calculated for anhydrous *g*-strophanthin, of -30°. No sharp melting point; dried at 100° C., it sinters at about 185° C. and softens at about 200° C. An aqueous solution (1+99) should not become cloudy on the addition of solution of tannic acid (*k*-strophanthidin).

**Succus Liquiritiæ**.—A limit test for copper, and a test for the presence of masticogona, are now included in the monograph on liquorice juice. One gram of liquorice juice, dried at 100° C., should show a loss in weight not exceeding 0.17 gram, and yield on incineration not less than 0.05 gram nor more than 0.11 gram of residue. Moistens this residue with a few drops of nitric acid, evaporate the acid, and incinerate the residue: dissolve the ash obtained, with the aid of heat, in 5 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid, and add 3.5 c.c. of solution of ammonia; on the addition of 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide to the filtrate, completed to 10 c.c. by the addition of water and rendered faintly acid with dilute acetic acid, no precipitate should occur. If the solution becomes coloured, the resulting coloration should not be deeper than that produced in a mixture of 1 c.c. of solution of copper sulphate (0.5 : 1,000), 1 c.c. of dilute acetic acid, 8 c.c. of water, and 3 drops of solution of sodium sulphide (limit of copper). Extract 6 grams of powdered liquorice juice with 30 grams of water for two hours, repeat the operation, using each time 30 grams of water, three times. The weight of the collected extracts, together with the insoluble residue, is made up to 150 grams by the addition of water; after shaking, 25 grams (= 1 gram of liquorice juice) is filtered through a tared filter, previously dried at 100° C.; the flask used for weighing this amount, as well as the filter, are washed with water until the latter is no longer coloured. The insoluble residue remaining in the filter, dried at 100° C., should not exceed 0.25 gram, and viewed under the microscope should not exhibit any swollen starch granules. Merely traces of vegetable cell tissue should be present; when examined in solution of chloral hydrate no elongated, compass needle-shaped calcium oxalate crystals should be visible (masticogona).

**Thymolum**.—Melting point, 50° to 51° C. (49°–50° C.).

**Tincturæ**.—As heretofore, tinctures made from vegetable drugs are prepared by maceration, but the time has been increased from one week to ten days. The introduction of a minimum alcohol index is an innovation; this index is determined by distilling a mixture of 10 grams of the tincture under examination and 5 grams of water in a special apparatus; the distillate, 9 to 11 c.c., is collected in a calibrated glass cylinder of 25 c.c. capacity, and is vigorously shaken with an excess of potassium carbonate, a layer at least 0.5 cm. in height of undissolved potassium carbonate should remain; to effect this, 3 to 7 grams of potassium carbonate should be required. After cooling to a temperature of 20° C., the number of c.c. of the upper, alcoholic, layer is read off, and this figure gives the alcohol index. By multiplying the latter with 7.43, the percentage of alcohol (by weight) present in the tincture can be determined.

**Tinctura Cantharidarum**.—Tincture of cantharides is now prepared by exhausting 1 gram of cantharides with a solution of 0.1 gram of tartaric acid in 10 grams of acetone. Cantharidin content: not less than 0.07 p.c.

**Tinctura Digitalis**.—Tincture of digitalis is now required to be prepared from standardised leaves in the pharmacy, by maceration with absolute alcohol (1 : 10).

**Tinctura Jodi**.—The 10 p.c. alcoholic solution of iodine formerly official under this title has been replaced by a solution of iodine, 7 grams, and potassium iodide, 3 grams, in 90 grams of alcohol (90 p.c.). It is required to contain 6.8 to 7 p.c. of free iodine, and 2.8 to 3 p.c. of potassium iodide.

**Tinctura Strophanthi**.—The seeds, freed from fat by extraction with petroleum benzene in a percolator (new), are macerated (1 : 10) with dilute alcohol (69 p.c.). The tincture is standardised to have a content of 0.39 to 0.41 p.c. of anhydrous *g*-strophanthin. Alcohol index: not below 7.5.

**Tubera Jalapæ**.—The following test for *Orizaba jalap* root and foreign resins is included: 2.5 grams of jalap, in fine powder, is extracted with 15 c.c. of ether for 6 hours, and filtered; the residue is treated three times with 5 c.c. of ether; on evaporation and drying at 100° C., the residue should not exceed 0.03 gram.

**Unguentum contra Scabiem** [NEW].—Scabies ointment: Sublimed sulphur, 1; birch tar oil, 1; lard, 2; soft soap, 2 grams.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Album**.—Ammoniated mercury ointment is no longer prepared by directly mixing the substance with white vaseline (1 + 9), but the following procedure is now prescribed: 27 grams of mercuric chloride is dissolved in 540 grams of warm water; when cool, a slight excess of solution of ammonia (about 40 grams) is added to the filtrate. The precipitate is collected on a tared, smooth filter made of hardened filter paper, and washed with 240 grams of water.

The funnel with the filter is protected from light, and when the water ceases to drop, the precipitate is pressed between filter paper, until it weighs about 75 grams. While still moist it is mixed with 50 grams of wool fat and 125 grams of white vaseline.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Flavum** [NEW].—Yellow mercuric oxide ointment is prepared in the same way as ammoniated mercury ointment: 19 grams of mercuric chloride is dissolved in 380 grams of warm water, and the filtered solution, cooled to about 30° C., is gradually added, with agitation, to a mixture of 54 grams of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 per cent.) and 270 grams of water. This mixture is set aside for one hour, protected from light, whereupon the precipitate is collected upon a smooth, tared filter of hardened filter paper, washed with water of about 30° C., until the latter is rendered at the outside opalescent on the addition of solution of silver nitrate, and then set aside, protected from light, to allow the water to run off. The precipitate is now dried by pressing the filter, together with its contents, between filter paper spread on a glass plate whereupon the precipitate is carefully removed and mixed with 60 grams of wool fat and 20 grams of white vaseline; this mixture is then set aside, in the dark, for one hour. The filter is dried at 100° C., weighed, the amount of mercuric oxide adhering to the paper is determined and deducted from the total yield of 15 grams of mercuric oxide which should be obtained from the use of 19 grams of mercuric chloride. The total weight of the ointment is made up to 20 times the weight of the mercuric oxide actually available, as ascertained by the above calculation, by the addition of white vaseline.

**Vanillinum** [NEW].—Melting point, 81° to 82° C. Soluble in approximately 100 parts of water at 20° C. When gently warmed, 0.1 gram of vanillin should yield a clear light yellow solution, without residue, in 2 c.c. of sulphuric acid (foreign organic matter). On heating 0.1 gram of vanillin with 5 c.c. of solution of potassium hydroxide (15 per cent.), then adding a few drops of chloroform and again heating the mixture, no odour of phenyl isocyanide should develop (acetanilide). 0.2 gram of vanillin should yield no weighable residue on incineration.

**Yohimbium Hydrochloricum** [NEW].—Soluble in approximately 100 parts of water at 20° C. The optical rotation of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of yohimbine hydrochloride, previously dried at 100° C., at 20° C. is + 103° to + 104°. On adding a few drops of solution of sodium carbonate (1 + 2) to 5 c.c. of an aqueous solution (1 + 99) of yohimbine hydrochloride, a white, flocculent precipitate results, which, after washing with a little water and drying in an exsiccator, melts between 230° and 235° C.

## The Solution

HERBERT SIMPSON was once more up against the annual problem: "What to give his two friends, Willie Jones and Tom Skinner, for Christmas." This year it was unusually difficult, as he was short of cash owing to coal strikes, etc. Advertisements, windows, lists, were scanned with weary repetition, but no inspiration came. Then, one day walking along the High Street, he had a brain-wave. In a chemist's window he saw a notice, "A safety razor given away with every tube of shaving cream." He wanted some shaving cream; he would want more. He addressed the chemist, "A tube of shaving cream, please." "Yes, sir, thank you. Would you like a razor, too, free?" replied the chemist. "May as well," said Simpson. "By the way, could I have two sets?" he added. "Certainly," replied the chemist. Simpson went into the street with a great load off his mind, and two tubes of shaving cream and two safety razors in his pocket.

It was Christmas Eve. He wrapped up each razor in a neat packet and enclosed a note to each of his friends with his best wishes and hopes that the little gift enclosed would prove useful. He was sorry he could not send an elaborate gift, but times were hard. He was, however, assured that the razors were quite good ones, and, anyway, they were the best he could get for the money.

Next morning Simpson rose late. His letters and packages were brought to him. As usual, he recognised the handwriting of his two pals on two neat little parcels. He wondered what they had sent. Somehow the packages looked familiar. When finally undone they each contained a safety razor, with appropriate good wishes.

Next night, as was their custom, they met to celebrate. There was a moment's embarrassment, then all three laughed and agreed that this free razor business was a bit overdone.—H. B. S. (4/12).



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 9.

ALTHOUGH the year is fast approaching its close, there is rather a better tone, with a more general demand for drugs in small lots. Cod-liver oil is easier, and prices of new saffron have further declined. Menthol is firmer and rather more inquiry; good quality liquorice root is scarce. Morocco linseed is firmer. Among the essential oils, there is a moderate demand, the chief interest being shown in Japanese peppermint oil, which is dearer, and American peppermint is cheaper. Eucalyptus is in mere demand at steady rates. Cananga has sold at higher rates. Star anise is quiet but steady; cassia has been sold at cheaper rates. West Indian lime has again declined. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues on a limited scale, the chief alteration being a substantial advance in phenolphthalein, said to be due to an arrangement among foreign makers. Benzoates are firm and tend dearer. Industrial chemicals are steady, with more inquiry for forward delivery. Price changes are few. Lead products are rather lower. Formaldehyde is firm, and acetone is steady. Cream of tartar is dearer and forward delivery is scarce, with market rather neglected. Bleaching powder and caustic soda are lower for next year. Among coal tar products, carbolic acid crystals and cresylic acid remain firm, with rather mere business during the past few days. In the so-called vegetable oils, business continues quiet in most products, and a number of reductions have occurred. Castor remains firm. Cotton is lower, while palm kernel and palm are easier. Linseed is about level in the week, and turpentine is easier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cananga oil	Hexamine	Cassia oil	Bleaching powder
Cedarwood oil	Linseed	Citronella oil	Cotton oil
Cocoa butter	Menthol	Cod-liver oil	Lime oil
Cream of tartar	Patchouli oil	Lemongrass oil	Palm oil
Peppermint oil	Rhubarb	Palm kernel oil	Peppermint oil
(Jp.)	(H-dried)	Pitch	(Amer.)
Petroleum		Shellac	Rubber
jellies		Soya oil	Saffron
Phenolphthalein	Steadier	Terpin hydrate	Soda, caustic
	Anise (star) oil	Turpentine	
	White oils	Wormseed oil	

### Cablegram

NEW YORK, December 8.—Business is quiet. Menthol has advanced to \$4.75 per lb., and oil of gaultheria to \$4.25 per lb. Gentian root is dearer at 7c. per lb. Natural peppermint oil has declined to \$5.00 per lb., and hydrastis (golden seal) to \$4.90 per lb.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese regulus remains very obscure, and buyers seem reluctant to place orders for shipment, due to uncertainties in the carrying out of contracts. C.i.f. terms are about £55 for December-January shipment. Demand on the spot has remained slow, and parcels ex-warehouse can be got at £57. English high-grade regulus stands at £74 10s. to £75. Crude is £36 spot, and for shipment £33 c.i.f. is quoted.

CADMIUM.—There is a fairly large business doing, but this is apparently confined to Australian metal at 1s. 10d. per lb. Metal from elsewhere is neglected, and American is quoted 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

CANTHARIDES have been extremely slow of sale for some months. Russian offer at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., and Chinese, of which 40 cases have just arrived, are quoted at 1s. 8d. c.i.f.

CARAWAY SEED remains firm at 43s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for new crop Dutch for prompt shipment.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction of 50 cases will be held on Thursday, December 9. The landings in London during November were 164, and the deliveries 250, leaving a stock of 1,483, against 559 last year.

COCOA BUTTER is ½d. per lb. dearer at 1s. 5d. per lb. for C.F.R., and prime English in not less than one-ton lots.

COD LIVER OIL is rather easier, finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil offering at 125s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

CLOVES are dearer, Zanzibar offering on the spot at 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. To arrive, October-December shipment has been sold at 8½d. to 9d., and January-March shipment is 8½d. to 8¾d. c.i.f. and buyers. The landings in London during the week ended December 6 were 400, and the deliveries 523, leaving a stock of 7,599 bales, against 11,650 bales in 1925 and 15,322 bales in 1924. Up to December 6 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 10,975, against 15,888 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 17,276, against 20,842 last year.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed waterwhite glucose (corn syrup) is unchanged at 22s. 9d. per cwt. for prompt delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for prompt delivery, is 16s. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 15s. 6d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. 3d. on the spot, and American for prompt delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. for superior. American canary for prompt delivery is 19s. 3d., and white 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 17s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. 3d. per cwt. f.e.b. for shipment.

ERGOT has shown a little more inquiry. Russian or Polish is 4s. 6d. on the spot, and on c.i.f. terms 4s. 3d. is quoted. Spanish is 5s. 6d. spot, and in one instance 6s. is wanted.

FECAUCANHA.—The landings of Matto Grosso during November were nil, while the deliveries were 38, leaving a stock of 207, against 191 in 1925.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Good qualities continue very scarce, the value of decorticated Sicilian in lengths being 55s., and out decorticated 62s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive. Natural Anatolian on the spot is worth about 21s.

LYCOPodium is firm and not so freely offered, the value of treble sifted being about 7s. 6d. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM is quiet, but home makers have maintained their terms, being 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots and sticks, while powder is quoted at about 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MASTICH.—New crop is quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

MENTHOL is rather firmer at from 17s. 9d. to 18s. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki. To arrive October-December shipment has been sold at 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., sellers on Wednesday quoting 17s.; sellers of January-March quote 16s. 6d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Business has been rather quieter the last few days, but the undertone is quite firm, with sellers asking about £17 15s. for early delivery, less the usual discount, although it is claimed that business is possible at a little less. It is reported that the output in Spain for last year was 38,391 bottles, against over 27,000 bottles for the previous year.

OPUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.—“During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists’, 2,101; ‘softs’, 155; and Malatia, 330 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists’, 955; ‘softs’, 122; and Malatia, 367 cases. During the past week sales included 113 cases druggists’ at £29-35; 16 cases ‘softs’ at £23-40; and 9 cases Malatia at £21-32. The purchase of two cases by a firm of exporters, required to complete an order for 10 cases, was sufficient to produce an advance in prices, compelling several firms to pay as much as £235 for druggists’. At present, holders of stocks are asking £236-37 for good quality druggists’, and if the demand continues European buyers will be obliged to pay these prices. The continuance of the drought in the interior is an argument in favour of the attitude adopted by holders, and we should not be surprised if in the immediate future buyers will have to pay even higher prices than those now quoted. The blame must not be laid solely on the speculators operating on our market, but has to be shared by European buyers who committed the grave mistake of indiscriminately passing orders right and left in the hope of obtaining insignificant reductions, in some cases as little as 3d. per lb.”

RHUBARB.—Except for the arrival of eighty cases last month there have been few shipments recently. Deliveries move off at the rate of around 40 cases per month. Cable offers of rough round High-dried are distinctly dearer at 1s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is relatively cheap, fair average quality of this variety being offered at 1s. 7d. per lb. Fine quality is obtainable at 1s. 9d.

RUBBER is unchanged after fluctuating considerably during the week. At one period spot dropped to 1s. 5½d., but at the close it was done at 1s. 6½d. per lb. The market, generally speaking, is extremely quiet, and prices are inclined to sag, which bears out the contention expressed last week that the market is in an “oversold” condition. Spot business has been very small, and first-hand importers will not



meet present prices. Stocks last week were again increased, due to comparatively small deliveries, the increase on the week being 536 tons, and the London stock now stands at 44,395 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.).—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 6½d.; January-March, 1s. 7d.; April-June, 1s. 7½d. per lb. buyers.

SAFFRON has further declined, new crop superior Valencia, which is now afloat, offering at from 70s. to 72s. 6d. per lb., ex warehouse.

SANDRAC has been slow of sale for some time past, the spot value of No. 1 Morocco being about 125s. per cwt.

SEEDS.—There is no alteration to report this week; the market continues very quiet, and prices unchanged. CANARY-SEED.—Mazagan shows no demand, with sellers at 17s. 6d. spot, and 16s. 6d. c.i.f. for forward shipment. Saffi 16s. 9d. spot, and good bold Spanish 30s., and small 24s. CUMIN SEED.—Maltese is 30s. to 35s. spot, and new crop is quoted 35s. c.i.f., and Morocco 29s. spot. CORIANDER SEED is 20s. 6d. spot, and 21s. 6d. is quoted c.i.f. FENUGREEK SEED is 15s. spot, and 14s. 6d. is quoted c.i.f. for forward shipment. DILL SEED is 21s. 6d. spot, and 19s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian, 15s. LINSEED firmer; Mazagan, 20s. spot. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 31s. 6d. per cwt.

SENEGA remains extremely quiet, with sellers at 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 3s. 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC.—Quite sharp ups and downs have been seen, especially in forward positions, chiefly as the result of the erratic conditions which have characterised the Calcutta market. The statistics for last month indicated an increase of only 873 cases in the stocks, to 11,586 cases, while the landings were 5,244 cases, against deliveries of 4,371 cases. The spot market for usual TN quality closed on Wednesday at 190s. to 192s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s. to 290s.; fine button, 245s.; and AC cakey, 195s. The sales of TN to arrive include December-January at 185s. to 187s. 6d. c.i.f. In the futures market, December has been sold at 190s. to 187s. 6d. to 192s. 6d., March at 198s. 6d. to 193s. to 198s. 6d., May 198s. 6d. to 195s. to 197s. 6d. Calcutta closes at rs. 95, spot.

### Essential Oils

THE general demand continues moderate, but a fair amount of interest is shown in Japanese peppermint, which is dearer. American peppermint, however, has again declined. Java cananga has sold at higher rates. Patchouli is very firm. Cedarwood is dearer. Cheaper rates are quoted for cassia, citronella and Cochin lemongrass. Lime oil is more plentiful at lower prices.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is quiet but steadier on the spot at 3s. 3d. per lb., and for shipment 2s. 4½d. c.i.f. has been quoted this week. Although spot stocks are not large, there is apparently no shortage in view of the present restricted demand.

BERGAMOT is rather irregular, with supplies short and demand small. For some well-known brands 30s. to 31s. per lb. is still quoted on the spot, but in other directions holders are inclined to ease the price in view of the close proximity of new crop, which is now ready for shipment. From 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked as to brand.

CARAWAY.—Dutch double-rectified on the spot is slow, with sellers at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. in moderate quantities.

CANANGA.—Java has been in good demand, with spot sales at the higher rate of 22s. per lb. Supplies are scarce.

CAMPHOR.—Spot sales of Japanese white have been reported at 57s. per cwt. in drums. Brown is quoted at 49s. c.i.f. to arrive.

CASSIA is slightly easier on the spot at 7s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a., at which sales have been made. Further bids of 5s. 9d. c.i.f., at which business was previously done, have been refused and 6s. asked.

CEDARWOOD.—American has again advanced on the spot, cases being quoted at about 1s. 6d. per lb.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quoted on the spot at 6s. 6d. per lb. in bottles and cases. For shipment, 5s. c.i.f. is quoted in drums. Seychelles leaf is quoted at 5s. 3d. per lb., in drums, on the spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is slightly easier on the spot, 1s. 5½d. being quoted, and for shipment 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. to arrive. Java oil is quiet and unchanged at 2s. 2d. spot and 2s. 1d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled, 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol, is quoted on the spot at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. In quantity this would probably be shaded.

CUBE is offered at 16s. 9d. per lb., ex warehouse.

EUCALYPTUS has been moving steadily on the spot, current quotations ranging from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. as to percentage.

GERANIUM.—The spot market is irregular and quotations vary according to the disposition of the holder to sell. In view of the higher forward prices, the tendency is not to

accept less than 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. for Bourbon, which is slightly below the replacement value. Algerian is obtainable at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per lb.; the c.i.f. prices are considerably above this parity.

GINGER is quoted at 21s. per lb., ex warehouse.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil is quoted on the spot at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

LEMON.—Little interest is shown this week, but prices are fairly steady at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to brand. New crop January shipment is quoted variously at 7s., 7s. 3d., and 7s. 6d. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is easier at 3s. 6½d. per lb. and to arrive at 3s. 5½d. c.i.f.

LIME.—In view of lower prices for new crop West Indian distilled, demand is slow, and recent arrivals are more than sufficient for present needs. Spot is nominal at 28s. per lb., and bids of 25s. c.i.f. would probably be accepted.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged at 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive.

PALMAROSA is maintained at the firmer rate of 8s. per lb. c.i.f. and 8s. 6d. on the spot, in original pots.

PATCHOULI.—Small quantities of fine quality Penang oil are quoted at 46s. per lb. January-February shipment is offered at 40s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil has further declined, current quotations for shipment ranging from 18s. to 19s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. to arrive, according to brand. February shipment is quoted at 17s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot there are sellers at from 21s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. According to some reports a fair amount of buying is noted in the States, and more sales have been made recently from England. A fair business has been passing in Japanese dementholised, which is dearer on the week. It is reported, however, that the market was depressed in favour of Hamburg buyers, who had to cover "bear" sales. Japan has been buying back October-December sales in view of reduced deliveries. Current reports of the yield of new crop oil are conflicting, but it is of interest to note that estimates have been progressively smaller. While the principal business has been by dealers, consumers are reported also to be taking more interest in the market. On the spot, sales have been made at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. Sales of October-December shipment have been made at 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f., with buyers at the higher price. January-March buyers at 7s. 10½d. to 8s. c.i.f., with probable sellers at 8s. 1½d. c.i.f.

ROSEMARY has been in fair demand recently, and spot supplies are low. Good quality oil is quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—West Australian on the spot is quoted at 15s. per lb. for 90 per cent. esters, and 90 to 94 per cent. at 19s. in one- to five-case lots.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is slightly easier to come forward at 14s. per lb., c.i.f.

YLANG-YLANG.—A fair amount of interest has been shown recently and prices have advanced. Bourbon of fair to good quality is quoted at from 60s. to 64s. per lb. Fine Manila is quoted at 7s. per oz.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 2 to 8 (inclusive):—Bay (B.W.I.), 14 x ½ cs., 2 x ½ cs.; bergamot (It.), 5 cs.; cinnamon (Cey.) 4 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs., (Seych.) 15 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 14 dm., (Jv.) 17 dm.; clove (Ger.), 4 cs.; eucalyptus (Sp.) 10 cs., (Aust.) 50 dm.; geranium (Fr.), 4 cs.; lavender (Ger.), 1 cs.; lemongrass (Fr.), 1 cs.; lime (Br. Guin.) 19 cs., 9 x ½ cs., (B.W.I.) 1 dm., 5 x ½ cs., 14 demij., 25 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 6 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 60 cs., (Fr.) 4 cs., (It.) 25 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 1 dm.; spike (Sp.), 1 dm.; wormseed (U.S.), 1 cs.; wormseed and peppermint (U.S.), 5 cs.; ylang-ylang (Fr.), 1 cs.; undescribed (Ger.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 40 cs., (B.W.I.) 1 dm.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE feature this week is a sharp and substantial advance in phenolphthalein. Otherwise there is little change to record, and business continues on a limited scale. No change in prices of quinine is anticipated now that the combine has been strengthened. Salicylates are generally steady. Benzoates tend to firm up. Hexamine is also likely to harden on spot, and terpin hydrate may ease a point.

ACETANILIDE continues rather quiet, with the price steady at about 1s. 7d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN shows no change at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.; market dull.

ASPIRIN is very steady and moderately active at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity, for best brands.

BARBITONE is dull and unsteady at from about 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03).—The lowest price for quantities in carboys is 1s. 11d. per lb.; market quiet.



**BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).**—Last week's higher prices for British are maintained: 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d., ex works; Continental p.f.f.c., 3s. per lb., spot.

**BENZONAPHTHOL** continues to be quoted at about 3s. 3d. per lb., in five-kilo parcels; market quiet.

**BROMIDES.**—There is nothing to add to our remarks of last week; sales prices for quantities of potash may be slightly under quoted rates: ammonium, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

**CALCIUM LACTATE** is steady, with limited quantities at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., and slightly less for large quantities to come forward.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE** is very steady, with spot lots of duty-paid crystals at 3s. 4d. per lb.; business fair.

**CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals)** remains flat, with dealers offering foreign to arrive at about 1s. 3d. per lb., in quantities.

**CREOSOTE (B.P.)** is steady but quiet with dealers quoting at 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** remains flat at about 6s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** is very slow, and the quoted price of about 6s. 9d. per lb. is unsteady; cheaper forward.

**HEXAMINE** has a firmer undertone here owing to harder conditions in formaldehyde: spot, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity and quality.

**HYDROQUINONE.**—Business is slack and prices tend to weaken: spot is 3s. 11½d. to 4s. per lb.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—A fair business continues, with prices maintained at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., according to quantity.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** is more or less idle, dealers offering from 15s. 3d. per lb.

**MILK SUGAR.**—The Continental position shows no change and seems very steady.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE** is very steady as quoted in quantities at 1s. 9d. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder.

**PARALDEHYDE** shows no change at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

**PHENACETIN.**—Dealers' prices for spot are steady: crystals, 3s. 11d.; powder, 3s. 10d. per lb. Uncertain forward.

**PHENAZONE** is dull but steady on spot as mentioned at about 6s. 9d. per lb. Uncertain forward.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—A jump from 3s. 11d. to 6s. per lb. in the course of the week is recorded. This big advance in value is said to be due to an arrangement between foreign makers. It seems that prices are likely to move up to about 6s. 3d. Business has been refused at 5s. per lb. Continental is offered at 4s. 7½d. c.i.f., and American at \$1.30 (about 6s. 2d.), on which Key Industry duty would have to be paid.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE** continues in free offer at keen rates of about 6d. to 6½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums, ex store.

**QUININE.**—No change in prices of sulphate or other salts is anticipated. Sulphate now very steady at 1s. 8d. per oz.

**RESORCIN.**—The lowest price on the market is about 4s. 3d. per lb., while other dealers mention up to 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.)** continues steady and moderately active as quoted at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., according to quantity.

**SALOL.**—Quantities might be taken up at slightly under the quoted rate of 3s. 3d. per lb.; market quiet.

**SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).**—There is a firm undertone with good evidence of pending advances. Continental material short and dear. Spot is worth about 1s. 9d. per lb.

**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE** is slack, with spot values about 9s. 3d. per lb.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.)** is steady, business moving fairly well; crystals, from 1s. 11d. per lb., and powder, from 1s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

**TANNIC ACID.**—B.P. *tervis* averages about 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., with a shade less for large quantities; little business passing.

**TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).**—Interest is very limited; dealers quote foreign for forward delivery in quantities at about 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Spot value of foreign is 11½d. to 11½d.

**TERPIN HYDRATE** is quoted at about 1s. 8d. per lb., but Continental conditions point to rather easier prices in the near future.

**THYMOL** is steady, with dealers' prices at 11s. 10d. to 12s. per lb., according to quantity, for B.P. fine white.

**VANILLIN** is still irregular owing to cheap parcels offering; quoted at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per lb.

Among the imports of chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Acetic acid, £836; butanol, £1,656; ethyl carbonate, £218; hydroquinone, £300;—hydroxide, £338; milk of magnesia, £439; phenacetin, £372; potash bromide, £257; salicylates, £217; strychnine, £133; vanillin, £714; undescribed chemicals, £2,807.

## Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 8.

STEADY markets are reported, and although actual business has shown no great improvement there has been a good deal of inquiry for forward delivery. The outlook seems quite good. Formaldehyde is firm. Bleaching powder and caustic soda are lower for next year.

**ACETIC ACID** is very steady, and a fair amount of business is being done: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels: 99/100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £65 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

**ACETONE** has been in better request. The value of B.G.S. in drums is about £61 10s. per ton; on c.i.f. terms £60 has been paid.

**AMMONIA.**—Anhydrous is quiet for 99.95 per cent. in loaned cylinders, at 1s. 1d. per lb., carriage paid; cheaper for contracts.

**ARSENIC.**—The recent firmness has been fully maintained, and a fair amount of business has been done for white Cornish powder at rather upwards of £16 per ton f.o.r. mines. It is possible that the output at the mines will be increased somewhat in the near future.

**BARIUM CARBONATE** is slow, with spot parcels of 98/100 per cent. prime white crystals offering at about £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

**BLEACHING POWDER.**—The British makers have reduced their price for next year's contracts by 10s. per ton to home consumers, and now quote 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine at £8 per ton in four-ton lots, carriage paid.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—The export demand is not very active, but the tone is steady, with the larger makers asking £24 10s. per ton upwards, but orders can be placed elsewhere down to about £24 5s. f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—In view of the unduly depressed prices ruling over a lengthy period, imports have fallen off considerably, and this has now led to a spot scarcity, with holders asking 79s. to 80s. per cwt. for 99 to 100 per cent. powder, and single kegs 81s. delivered. Some of the Continental makers do not appear to be quoting at present.

**EPSOM SALT** is steady but quiet, with spot parcels of commercial quality, in single bags, quoted at £5 per ton, ex store. Cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

**FORMALDEHYDE** has been moving well, and prices are inclined to harden from to-day's prices of about £40 5s. per ton, for 40 per cent. by volume.

**FORMIC ACID** is still rather slack, but prices seem steadier: 35 per cent., £46 7s. 6d. per ton, in carboys, ex wharf; 90 per cent. nominal, for home market.

**GLAUBER'S SALT** is still quiet with spot parcels of commercial quality in single bags at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store. Cheaper prices forward in quantities.

**LEAD PRODUCTS.**—Fairly steady but quiet at lower prices. The demand for lead acetate remains small: quoted spot, brown, £41 10s.; white, £43 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. Red lead, imported, £35, c.i.f. London; white, dry, £35 10s.; ground in oil, £37, c.i.f. London.

**LITHOPONE** is very steady, but business is still dull so far as dealers are concerned: best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal, £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

**OXALIC ACID** is steady on spot at about 3½d. per lb., ex store. Forward position is uncertain.

**POTASH CAUSTIC.**—The much higher prices notified last week are being maintained, and are likely to hold for the future: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port, for any quantity.

**POTASSIUM CARBONATE** is steady but slow: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE** is unsteady, and forward prices for quantities are at cut rates: crystals, 3½d. to 3½d.; powder, 3d. to 3½d. per lb., according to quantity.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE** is freely offered at 5d. per lb. and upwards, for bulk quantities of commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums.

**POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN** is well held at former rates of 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. for yellow in casks. Business continues good.

**SAL AMMONIAC.**—Dealers' prices are attracting good business, and the market is steady: dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £11 per ton, in casks, ex store.

**SODA CAUSTIC.**—The British makers have reduced their contract prices for next year by £1 per ton, and now quote 75 to 77 per cent. at £15 10s. per ton in drums, carriage paid, for home consumption.

**SODIUM ACETATE** is well held at £20 per ton for imported in casks: Continental makers' supplies are taken up to the end of February next.

**SODIUM CHLORATE** shows no change, with prices at 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., according to quantity; market quiet.

**SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE** is level on the week, and has been dull: dealers quote pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs at



£15 7s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf; commercial quality, £5 per ton, in casks; British makers' price for pea crystals for home consumers, £15 10s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains quiet in London at level rates on the week: 95 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; refined, 96 per cent., £13 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is steady, but in limited sale in London: 100 per cent. basis, £21 per ton, and about 22s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN holds firm, and is moving well as quoted at 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex wharf.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains dull as far as dealers are concerned for this market: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £10 10s.; broken, £11 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR is steady: Italian refined is £12 17s. 6d. per ton for flowers, and £10 5s. for roll, and Sicilian crude is n.w. obtainable at about £6 5s., these rates being understood c.i.f. American crude 99 per cent., delivered Manchester, is £6 7s. 6d.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Beyond a slight reduction in pitch prices on a firm and active market there is no material change to report. Generally, supplies of coal tar products are still short of the demand, which continues active. Pyridine remains idle. ANILINE OIL is still short from home producers, with the price nominal at 9½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is quoted at the nominal figure of 9½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is very steady, with supplies limited from home makers quoted at 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is very steady, and the demand is maintained: Continental, commercial 90's, 2s. 5d.; pure, 2s. 11d. per gallon, c.i.f. English 90 per cent. is 2s. to 2s. per gallon. XYLOL is dull and unsteady: pure, about 3s. 6d.; commercial, about 2s. 9d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID, crystals.—Limited supplies, together with quite a good demand, contribute to keep prices up firmly in this market: quoted at 7d. to 7½d. per lb., f.o.b., in drums with over-casks. CRESYLIC ACID is very steady, with good business moving: Continental, 98/100 per cent., £23 10s. in casks, and £25 7s. 6d. in drums, per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Hamburg. CREOSOTE OIL.—Supplies are very short, while the demand is good; prices well maintained: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9½d. to 9½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE.—Continental prices are steady: flakes and balls, £15 15s. per ton, f.o.b.; crude naphthalene, £8 5s. per ton, ex works. English makers quote: drained creosote salts, £7 10s. per ton, whizzed or hot pressed £8 10s.; naphthalene crystals, £11 to £12 10s., and flaked, £11 to £13. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged, with the market quiet: £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE remains idle: no business reported: nominal at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per gallon. FITCH.—A good demand continues, with supplies still limited and likely to be for some little time; quoted at 170s. to 200s. per ton for medium soft, according to district. There is not likely to be any big break yet awhile.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY quiet markets continue to be reported, and some products, such as cotton and palm oils, show further reductions in values. Linseed oil (raw, naked) is steady, while turpentine is slightly easier on a quiet market. ACID OILS remain quiet, with quotations irregular: coconut and palm kernel, 39s. 3d.; groundnut, 32s.; soya, 27s. 9d. spot. CASTOR holds firm for spot and near positions: pharmaceutical, 54s.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, 47s. per cwt. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. Finest Italian, in ten-case lots, is 68s. per cwt. c.i.f., spot lots being 72s.; medicinal French, in tins in cases, is 60s. per cwt. net, ex wharf, London. Finest French medicinal for January shipment is quoted in barrels at 52s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. COCONUT.—Business has been quiet throughout: deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 42s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 46s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON is now very flat, and a further fall in values is recorded: deodorised, 43s.; common edible, 41s.; soap-making, 39s.; crude, 34s. spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet but fairly steady: deodorised, spot, 50s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 43s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet and slightly easier: deodorised, 46s. 9d.; crude, about 42s. spot. PALM has remained dull all the week, and most grades show a further reduction in price, and the general tone is unsteady: Lagos, 36s. 3d.; coifs, 35s. 10½d.; mediums, 35s. 10½d.; hards, 35s. 9½d.; bleached, about 39s. spot. RAPE is quiet, with values quoted unchanged: refined, 50s.; crude, about 48s. spot. SOYA is dull at easier values: deodorised, about 43s.; crude, 38s. 3d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) is now quiet, but values are about level on the week. On spot, 31s. 9d.; December, 30s. 10½d.; January-April, 31s.; May-August, 30s. 10½d. Boiled oil, 35s. spot. Hull, on spot, 31s. 4½d. December, 31s. 3d.; January-April, 31s. 3d.; May-August, 31s. 1½d. Hull, spot and December, 31s. 6d.; January-April, 31s. 7½d.; May-August, 31s. 4½d. TURPENTINE.—After showing

some improvement in the latter part of last week in sympathy with better American advices the market reacted again since the opening of this week, and the position is obscure, while there seems to be a good deal of manipulation going on in this market. Last week's deliveries were 1,475 barrels, making an aggregate of 100,686 barrels since January 1. The stocks were returned at 37,170 barrels, against 58,673 barrels the same date last year, and including the afloats amounting to 12,300 barrels, the London visible supply amounts to 49,470 barrels, which compare with 63,673 barrels at the same period last year. Spot closes easier at 60s. 9d., January-April 62s. 3d., and May-June 62s. 3d. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow is dull of sale at 73s. 6d. per cwt, in barrels on the spot. PHARMACEUTICAL OLIVE OIL under 2 per cent. acidity is offered at 7s. per gallon. There has been rather more business done in RESIN at prices which are considered reasonable enough, and the tone is rather better. C.i.f. for American shipment are as follows:—B to I 25s. 3d., K.M. 28s., W.G. 31s., and W.W. 36s. per cwt. For spot parcels 6d. more is wanted.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Conditions hold fairly steady, although business is not of much account, and there is little change to record. BENZOL continues steady and fairly active: crude 65's and pure, nominal; Continental, standard motor, 2s. 1d. per gallon, filled into buyer's tank wagons. FUEL OIL is unchanged, and market steady: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE are distinctly quiet markets: quoted prices unchanged: wax, 3d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is offered at the cheap price of £23 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. PARAFFIN OILS are steady and unchanged: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank, 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—Prices are rather steadier this week: special No. 1, £26 17s. 6d.; No. 1, £25 7s. 6d.; No. 2, £22 17s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £22; No. 4 half-white, £14 17s. 6d. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are steady, with business moving: 90 to 160, 1s. 9½d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. 4½d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Prices are dearer, and the market steadier: white to snow white, £35 to £53; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22 10s.; dark stiff green, £13 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—Spot prices are steady, but may advance towards the New Year owing to the higher Atlantic freights which come into force on January 1 next. On spot, pales, £10 7s. 6d. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £13 to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 5s. to £33 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for quantities. SOLUBLE OILS and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £23 10s. per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is offered on spot at £15 5s. per ton, in barrels, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

### The New Olive Oil Crops

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3, send us the following report on the prospects of the new olive oil crop, which is based on information received from their correspondents at the chief centres:—

#### GREECE

The crop in Greece has been heavily damaged by drought and "fly," and in consequence the yield will fall far short of the estimate, to the extent that the most optimistic now calculate the new crop at about 80,000 tons, while two months ago they all expected the crop to be about 130,000 tons. Greece needs at least 60,000 tons for home requirements; on the other hand the next crop will probably be very small, they having already got a crop this year, and therefore they should have to carry some stock over in order to make up for the expected shortness of next year. At any rate, we are advised that the export of commercial olive oil continues to be prohibited in that country, and our reporter wonders whether it will be permitted this year. In that case the permission would be only for limited quantities.

#### TURKEY

We are advised that the crop has also been seriously affected, even though not in such large proportions as that of Greece, the total production for the district of Smyrna being estimated at about 25,000 tons, against the last estimate of 35,000 tons. They require about 10,000 tons for home consumption.

#### ITALY

In the Southern districts, where an excellent crop was reported, the fruit has also suffered from the olive fly, and only common grade olive oils will be obtained. The estimate for the southern districts has been reduced to less than 100,000 tons, whereas they expected a yield of about 150,000



tons. However, the outlook in Toscana and Riviera is reported to be better, especially in the latter district, where they expect to produce some fine olive oils. The crushing has started rather earlier, due to the fact that the fruit is falling from the trees to a large extent, and it has been these sudden large arrivals of olives in the market that have caused the prices in Italy to decline quite unjustifiably, if general crop conditions are to be borne in mind. This undue fall, however, has also contributed towards the credit and financial restrictions prevailing in that country. The crop will be gathered and crushed by the end of January. By that time few mills, if any, will be operating. It is also estimated that the whole crop in Turkey will be ready at the end of February, when it will be realised that the total quantity of olive oil available will be by no means as large as anticipated. The world's crop figures are well below those of last season, and there is no doubt that prices will reach a higher level in accordance with the real situation.

#### SPAIN

In the Spanish market prices are holding very well. The fruit in general is sound and in far better condition than last year's, so that fine fruity-flavoured grades will be obtained, but the crop will be very short, in view of the fact that a big part thereof will be absorbed by home consumption (the manufacture and the import of other vegetable oils being prohibited by law). We feel that, taking the market as a whole, we will see much higher prices this year than the average value registered for the last season. This news is supported by news Messrs. Boehm received from Tunis (and Algiers), according to which the drop in prices in that country has already been checked. The crop in Spain will be very late this season, as the prevailing bad rainy weather interferes with the harvest. In addition, there is quite a large quantity of windfalls, and this fruit can never yield as much oil as the fruit which is picked from the trees. In addition to all this, it has to be remembered that most countries are starting the season with next to no stock, and certainly, for the moment, all business is concentrated on the Levant market.

#### Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

ACCORDING to the returns now published by the General-Direction of Statistics, exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the month of August, 1926, totalled 328 kilos, valued at 25,664,579 levas, consigned to the following countries:—Great Britain, 57 kilos; Germany, 40 kilos; Italy, 1 kilo; United States, 20 grams; France, 35 kilos; Switzerland, 194 kilos; other countries, 1 kilo. During the first eight months of the present year the total exports of rose oil from Bulgaria amounted to 2,211 kilos, valued at 138,531,487 levas.

#### Zanzibar Cloves

In the course of a Colonial Office report on the Zanzibar Protectorate for 1925, it is stated that following the abnormal shipments of cloves during the year under review a considerable decline in export business must be looked for in 1926. Reduced clove exports may be counterbalanced by an increase in the price of clove produce, but it is safe to anticipate that, compared with 1925, the present year will witness a general restriction of trade. The clove crop was of average size, amounting approximately to between five and six lakhs of fraslās. The harvesting season was unsatisfactory; there was only one picking and the cloves ripened almost simultaneously throughout the two islands. The period available for picking was thus much shorter than usual, with the result that the pickers were unable to follow the ripening crop. Added to these troubles the weather was extremely bad and cloves which were picked could not be dried. Instead of the usual four days they remained as much as a fortnight on the drying floors, most of the time exposed to rain. An inferior quality of cloves was the result. Many more cloves were left on the trees, the pickers being unable to work in the heavy rains. Prices ruled lower than in the previous year, ranging from rs.15 to rs.18½ per fraslā. The amount of bonus paid on bearing trees, at the rate of rs.15 per every 100, amounted to rs.4,75,000 for the two islands. In the previous year it was rs.3,72,000, the difference being due chiefly to more complete registration which proceeded steadily throughout the year. Also there were a number of plantation owners who decided to come into the bonus scheme and were paid in respect of 1924 as well. The amount paid out in bonus on young clove trees amounted to rs.26,000. A fair amount of second sealing has been done in Zanzibar, but not much in Pemba owing to shortage of staff. These young trees were scaled and inspected first in 1922 when the system of bonus was introduced.

#### Bergamot Oil

AN interesting account of the bergamot oil industry, which is confined exclusively to the Italian province of Calabria, appeared recently in "La Parfumerie Moderne." All attempts hitherto made to cultivate this tree (*Citrus aurantium*) outside this region have proved unsuccessful, although in Calabria it appears to flourish under rather variable conditions as to soil, position and climate. The bergamot is propagated by grafting on wild orange trees three or four years old. Fruiting commences about the sixth or seventh year, with full production in the twelfth year. Every second year the trees are pruned, and each tree is treated with 35 to 70 kilos. of farmyard manure in addition to 3 to 5 kilos. of a mixed chemical fertiliser. About 2,500 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) are devoted to the cultivation of this product, each hectare containing 400 trees, which under good conditions furnish 14.76 tons of fruit. The fruit is harvested from November to February, and the oil extracted by a machine invented in 1850 by N. Barille. In this machine the fruits are pressed between two écuelles, 30 cm. in diameter, the lower being fixed and furnished with points, and the upper one made to rotate and supplied with blades fixed radially. The product of extraction is then forced through woollen bags to remove fine particles of the peel, the oil being afterwards decanted from the water and filtered into copper vessels tinned internally. Although of rather primitive construction no important improvements have been devised in this machine, which leaves an appreciable amount of oil behind in the peel. Each machine deals daily with from about 14 to 16 cwt. of fruits, which yield from about 8 to 9 lb. of oil. From the scrapings of peel remaining in the extraction bags, and from immature fruits an inferior oil is obtained by distillation. The average yield of oil expressed from the fruits is stated to be 0.48 per cent. The normal annual production of bergamot oil is between 150,000 kilos. (147.6 tons) and 200,000 kilos. (196.8 tons). The principal odorous constituent of bergamot oil is linalyl acetate, which represents 35 to 45 per cent., and occasionally as much as 50 per cent. of the oil.

A warning has recently been circulated by the Messina Chamber of Commerce to essential oil exporters, following upon the rejection by the United States Customs of several parcels of bergamot oil from Messina on the grounds of adulteration. The article points out that both the adulteration of lemon oil with turpentine and the addition of synthetic esters to bergamot oil can be laid bare by analysis. It appears that the U.S. Customs found over half a million dollars' worth of bergamot oil adulterated with ethyl laurate, and consequently sent the goods back to Italy. The article further suggests that it may be necessary for the Government to regulate or prohibit the sale of products used for adulteration and to lay down severe penalties for the punishment of offenders, in order to maintain the high standard of the very important Sicilian essential oil industry.

#### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	December 1	December 8
Amsterdam ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½—12.12½	12.12½—13.00
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.39½—20.40½	20.39½—20.40
Brussels ..	Belga to £	35	34.88—34.88½	34.86—34.86½
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24½	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople ..	Pst. to £	110	960—975	955—970
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20½—18.21½	18.20½—18.21½
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	379—383	377—379
Hong Kong ..	T. \$	—	23½—23½d.	22½d.—23½d.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	113½—113½	112—112½
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	24½d.—24½d.	24½d.—24½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu	53½d.	22½d.—22½d.	22½d.—22½d.
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	31.97—32.00	31.90—31.92
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.85½—4.85½
New York ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.85	4.84½—4.85
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	19.14—19.18	19.13—19.18
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	130½—130½	121½—121½
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—680	665—680
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17½—18.18	18.14½—18.15½
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.13—25.14	25.12½—25.13
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	34.38—34.43	34.38—34.43
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	42—45	42—45

NEW ALCOHOL DISTILLERY.—A new factory is being built on the banks of the Thames for the manufacture of alcohol from molasses. The promoters are independent of any other distillers, and are to specialise in the supply of various kinds of industrial spirits.





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### The Analysis of Balsam of Tolu

SIR,—Your issue of December 4 contains a note by Mr. C. T. Bennett on "Inferior Balsam of Tolu," in the course of which he gives the amount of total balsamic acid obtained from a number of samples during the last four years as varying from 8.2 to 26.4 per cent. The method he used for the determination was that described in the B.P., 1914, under "Styrax Præparatus." This method has been found to give with balsam of tolu results which are far below the truth, owing to the impossibility of extracting completely the hard resinous mass containing the balsamic acids. By the method of Cocking and Kettle ("Y.-B.P.," 1918, p. 407), much larger amounts of balsamic acids may be extracted, and over a period of thirteen years only three samples have yielded less than 30 per cent. of total balsamic acids, and frequently the amount has exceeded 40 per cent. The method differs from that used for storax, in that the boiling out with water is replaced by boiling with light magnesium oxide and water with the addition of xylene to soften the resin. The acids are subsequently liberated by means of hydrochloric acid and extracted with ether, the bulk of which is distilled off and the acids dried *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid. By this method the following percentages of total balsamic acids have been obtained from samples tested during the last four years:—

1923	1924	1925	1926
34.4	35.9	37.1	40.1
40.5	40.0	37.2	35.0
	41.1	31.1	
	42.3	38.7	
	39.0	38.2	
	36.3	34.4	
	37.6		

These figures indicate that while the official method of analysis is faulty, the minimum limit for balsamic acids, so far from being too high, is actually on the low side, and with advantage might be raised to 30 per cent., which would include all genuine samples. While writing on the subject of tolu, I may take the opportunity to raise another point. Balsam of tolu frequently contains appreciable amounts of moisture and woody debris: as much as 9 per cent. of each has been noted. It is advisable, in order that the figures for acid and ester values may be comparable, that these should be calculated on the amount of dry alcohol-soluble matter present. This course has been followed in this laboratory for many years.—Yours faithfully,

T. TUSTING COCKING.

The B.D.H. Analytical Laboratory, London, N.I.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

SIR,—Re Mr. Watson's letters, I am quite sure he is labouring under a misapprehension. I do not intend to pursue the matter any further.—Truly yours,

D. J. NUGENT.

Terenure, Dublin.

### Using the Title

SIR,—In view of the attempts of the professional chemists to restrain our craft from using the title granted to us by Act of Parliament, would it not be well that the Pharmaceutical Society themselves used it in communicating with those persons whose names are on the Register of Chemists and Druggists? I have had several letters, etc., without any mention of it. I cannot imagine any other society ignoring in that way its own privileges.—Yours faithfully,

ALFRED F. NICHOLLS.

St. Columb.

### Making Dispensing Pay

SIR,—Referring to the second article on "Making Dispensing Pay," (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 842), the writer says that dispensing cannot be done at any time the chemist may prefer. This remark applies particularly to Insurance work, which has to be done the moment it is brought in: before the inception of the Insurance Act there were relatively few retail chemists who did any dispensing worth mentioning, and in those businesses where it was done in any quantity it was usually in conjunction with a good family connection. In the largest dispensing business in which I have had experience in pre-war days the work was got out at regular intervals; only very urgent scripts were sent out at odd times, and it was unusual for a customer to wait while medicine was dispensed. In this way one had a chance of a proper routine. But this was all for private customers, who are not so exacting as the insured person; the latter was accustomed to getting his advice and medicine both in about five minutes from his club doctor, and, not being familiar with the methods of concentrated mixtures, now expects the same rapidity of service from the chemist. Although the real rush always comes when one is ready to close for the night, panel scripts straggle in all day long, so it really means that one assistant is continually kept at it, and while not being what one would consider fully employed, is not available for any other work. At the present rate of remuneration this does not pay; with the heavy overhead expenses of to-day the staff should be earning its money all the time. One other point I notice is that concentrated mixtures are recommended for N.H.I. work. It is very tedious to get three or four scripts in succession, all for the same simple mixture, and to have to start fresh for each one separately; but it must be borne in mind that the committees do not recognise stock mixtures to-day, and many mixtures when made up in concentrated form undergo changes which might get the dispenser into trouble with an inspector.

Yours faithfully,

DEPOSITION (7/12).

### Christmas Windows

SIR.—The ideas for Christmas windows (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 829) are ingenious; but it must not be forgotten that the prettiest windows are not always the best sellers. From a long experience of Christmas windows I have found that "stunt" displays do not really pay; they may attract attention just in the same way as a picture or a flashing sign attracts notice, and you can hear passers-by say, "Look at this; not bad, is it?" and they pass on. What the gift-buying public want is a window with plenty of selection; when looking for Christmas presents they will go round studying windows from end to end; and whatever may be the respective merits of single or multiple displays, there is no question that at Christmas time it pays to put as much of a variety of stock in as the window will hold without undue congestion, and, above all, everything must be marked. As an object-lesson one can take a walk round and study the various jewellers' and silversmiths' shops. Some people study a window to get ideas for presents, while others have practically made up their minds and only look for the item they want; therefore one must cater for them all. Although doubtless the best returns will be secured by the sale of manicure sets, puff bowls, etc., there is a large section of purchasers who require proprietary perfumes; it is therefore necessary to show that they are in stock.

Faithfully yours,

MULTUM IN WINDO (6/12).

PRICE PROTECTION.—E. R. Squibb & Sons, drug merchants, New York, are combating the price-cutting policy of the Owl Drug Co., which has a chain of drug stores on the Pacific coast, by appointing in each city an authorised agent to meet the cuts made by the drug company, the agent being assured of a profit at whatever price it might prove necessary to sell. The outcome of the competition is being watched with interest by the retail druggists.



## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

### Cleaning Soiled Goods

From time to time I have seen inquiries as to the best method of cleaning and restoring soiled hot-water bags, rubber sheeting, and used corks, and have never found any suggested method satisfactory, so I am passing on a very simple and effectual way I "discovered" yesterday—i.e., to rub the soiled articles with a piece of fine sand-paper.—*D. S. Bennet, Ph.C., F.C.S., Cahirciveen.*

### Legal Problems

A Dangerous Drugs Act case lately reported (*C. & D.*, November 13, p. 723), contains some interesting arguments which, if upheld, might react considerably on the chemists' position. Counsel argued that a doctor's books were confidential, and that it could not be supposed that a constable was intended to be able to enter and inspect them. If the doctor handed his patients a prescription each time, instead of supplying them with drugs, these prescriptions would be dispensed at a pharmacy; if, then, this argument should hold good in the case of a doctor's books, why should it not also apply to those of a chemist? Again, there is the argument, with regard to physical presence and personal supervision, that neither "by" nor "under" direct personal supervision implied physical presence. Under the Insurance contract it is necessary for the panel dispensing to be done under the personal supervision of a pharmacist; is it necessary for him to be physically present? If it should be proved not to be necessary in the case of a doctor, why should it be so in the case of a chemist? We might also apply the same process of reasoning to the "dangerous" drugs cupboard and key; does personal possession mean physical possession—if not, what does it mean?—*Supervisor (20/11).*

## Legal Queries

*J. W. B. (24/11).*—We cannot tell whether the disclosure of the composition of the lung tonic given on the label you send is sufficient without an inspection of the formula.

*W. D. (3/12).*—It is not necessary for the qualified manager of a branch shop to be a director of the limited company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist.

*E. G. N. (25/11).*—Soap containing hydrarg. bioniodid. is a poison within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and can only be sold retail by a chemist and druggist keeping open shop.

*Febri-fuge (26/11).*—There is no "P.F." number for the formula you mention. Reference on the label should be to the page in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1918, upon which the formula is printed.

*R. H. A. (3/12).*—Liq. strych. and liq. arsenicalis may be kept on the same poison storing system as tr. camph. co. It is advisable, however, to keep these things apart from the general run of minor poisons.

*S. M. (1/12).*—The "business of a chemist and druggist" can only be legally carried on by an unqualified person through the medium of a limited company which conforms to the conditions laid down in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908

*L. W. C. (29/11).*—We do not consider the statement on the lung tonic label to be an adequate disclosure of the composition for the purposes of the exemption in the Medicine Stamp Act for "known, admitted and approved" remedies.

*Dorset (30/11).*—What will be the approximate amount of the stamp duty and the solicitor's fees upon a transfer of leasehold property in Wales which has been sold for £1,750? [The stamp duty will be £17 10s., and the solicitor's scale fee £30, making a total of £47 10s. In

addition, there may be a few small charges for searches and the like.]

*A. D. W. (3/12).*—We cannot tell whether the disclosure of the composition of the cough mixture which you make on the label is sufficient to convert it into a "known, admitted and approved" remedy without knowing what the formula of the mixture is. The article is, however, liable to medicine-stamp duty, on account of the claim to proprietary rights made by the use of your name in the possessive case before the words "cough mixture."

*M. C. (29/11)* says the current year, 1926-27, is the first in respect of which he has been assessed to income tax, and he wishes to know if he can claim any allowance by deductions from his income of the following: Repayments by weekly instalments of £1 of a loan of £100 which he borrowed the previous year to pay examination fees and for necessary expenses at college. [We do not think such a deduction would be allowed. In the first place, it does not fall within the classes allowed by the income-tax Acts; and there is the further objection that the expense was not incurred within the year of assessment or a year on the income of which the taxable income is assessed.]

*E. T. (29/11).*—Stramonium and similar herbs containing a poisonous alkaloid in their natural state are not covered by any term used in the Poisons Schedules, but so soon as they are prepared for any purpose they become a "preparation of," and if they are mixed with any other substance, the article becomes an "admixture" containing a poisonous alkaloid, and comes within Part II of the Poisons Schedules. It is quite likely that stramonium leaves dried might escape the schedule, but if they were chopped up and mixed with other leaves, they are prepared to form an "admixture," and it matters not whether the mixture is rolled into cigarettes or sold loose: the mixing together forms an "admixture." If the Pharmaceutical Society gives a different answer, it is an opinion which a court of law only could decide. Tobacco cigarettes are not a comparison, as tobacco prepared for smoking is specifically excluded.

*R. H. F. (2/12).*—When an employee is away from work on account of illness and in receipt of National Health Insurance benefit, what is the custom with regard to the payment of his salary? How much should be paid, and for how long? Does it make any difference if the employee's absence is due to an aggravation of a partial disablement from which he was suffering at the time he was engaged? [The law is that if an employee is away from work on account of illness the employer must pay his full wages unless the contract of service expressly provides to the contrary. The fact that the employee is also in receipt of National Insurance benefit makes no difference. The only way in which the employer can put an end to his liability to pay the wages of an absent employee is by giving him notice of dismissal in the usual way. The length of the notice, of course, depends upon the circumstances. If the employer was aware of the partial disablement when he engaged the employee his liability would not, in our view, be affected.]

*G. G. H. (27/11).*—The strict reading of the list of exemptions in the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations specifies the item only and of the B.P.C. form, but in practice it is held to include any variation of the incorporation of hyd. c. cret. with pulv. ipecac. co., but no addition unless of an inert diluent. The hyd. c. cret. may be accepted as a further dilution of the pulv. ipecac. co., which would make it unreasonable to be held as bringing it within by further diluting with the accepted medicament. Tincture of opium is held by the Home Office to be a preparation of morphine, and, though this is illogical, yet the habit of accepting the dictum of the administrators of the Dangerous Drugs Act led to the placing of the tincture under morphine. The specification of the Home Office in their requirements states "opium (raw or medicinal as such)," therefore ext. opii sicc. is a preparation of opium, and should be classed by its morphine content. Ext. opii B.P. is only sufficient for the Labelling Order, and not for the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations.



## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*C. D. S.* (1/11).—ALTERNATING CURRENT RECTIFIER.—This powder, used in alternating current rectifiers, we find to consist of small crystals of ammonium phosphate.

*R. L. F.* (8/11).—FLUX FOR WELDING.—Many workers employ borax alone, but the following mixtures are also much used:—

I		II	
Borax	... 4 oz.	Sal ammoniac	... 1 part
Pearlash	... 4 oz.	Borax	... 20 parts
Powdered glass	... ½ oz.	Fuse together until the	
Melt together and when		borax is dehydrated, then	
cold reduce to powder.		cool and reduce to powder..	

*Cinema* (10/11).—FIREPROOFING FABRICS.—See *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 354.

*F. E.* (12/11).—COMPARISON OF PHARMACOPŒIAS.—There is no recent book dealing with the relative formulas of various pharmacopœias. We publish in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1909, 1911 and 1913, comparisons between the British Pharmacopœia and various other national pharmacopœias, including the French, German, Italian, Belgian, Japanese, Russian, and United States pharmacopœia, but as all the national works mentioned have been revised since then the information given would need to be checked in each case. A Dictionary of Foreign Prescription Terms was given in the 1909 *Diary*, and there is one in *The Art of Dispensing* which you will find useful.

*D. J. O.* (13/11).—(1) HAIR RESTORER:—

Plumbi acet.				
Sulph. præcip.	...	...	aa.	5j., 5j.
Glycerini	...	...		5iv.
Tr. quillaie	...	...		5ij.
Aq. rosæ,				
Aq. aurant. flor	...	aa. p. æq.	ad	5viij.

Mix the precipitated sulphur with the tincture of quillaia in a mortar, add the lead acetate and glycerin. When well mixed, dilute gradually with the mixed aromatic waters. (2) INK REMOVER.—Solution of oxalic acid or a soluble oxalate. Wash the part afterwards to remove the acid.

*H. J. M.* (13/11).—RINGWORM OINTMENT.—This appears to be merely mercuric nitrate ointment diluted with a vegetable or an animal fat, but probably lard. Soft paraffin appears to be absent.

*Astrid* (14/11).—FOAMING TOOTH PASTE.—The following formula meets your requirements:—

Precipitated chalk	...	...	3xvj.
Powdered Castile soap	...	...	3ij.
Powdered extract of quillaia	...	...	3j.
Solution of carmine	...	...	q.s.
Perfume	...	...	q.s.
Massing fluid	...	...	3iv

*Massing Fluid*: Gelatin 5ij., water 3iv., glycerin 5vij. *Perfume*: Ol. rosæ 5j., ol. cinnam. 3ij., ol. caryoph. 5ix., ol. limonis 5vij., ess. vanillæ 3ij., alcohol 5ix.

*Polo* (16/11).—WINDOW-CLEANING PREPARATION.—What your customer needs is a quick drying liquid to mix with the prepared chalk. No better and cheaper liquid can be employed than methylated spirits, and permission could doubtless be obtained for using industrial spirit. Amyl acetate is objectionable on account of its persistent odour.

*R. B. H.* (17/11).—SHEEP OINTMENT.—The basis of this should be lard and suet, the proportion of suet being 1 oz. to 15 oz. of lard. The mercury is triturated with the suet and a part of the lard until the globules can no longer be seen, and then the remainder of the lard is added. A paint mill or similar mechanical contrivance is generally employed in the manufacture of this ointment on a large scale.

*W. H. P.* (20/11).—FLUX FOR SOLDERING.—We do not know the American soldering preparation to which you refer, but we are surprised that it contains fluoric acid. Lactic acid 1 part, glycerin 1 part, water 8 parts, is a

modern formula, and we think that lactic acid might with advantage be incorporated with the zinc chloride paste. Where zinc chloride and ammonium chloride are used corrosion of the metal follows, because the action of this mixture is cleansing as well as fluxing. Non-corrosive fluxes are borax and resin. The former might be used in a paste of resin soap.

*S. O.* (21/10).—CLOSET DEODORANT.—This liquid, employed as a deodorant for dry closets, is a dark insoluble oil of pleasant mild tar-like odour, stated to have no effect on tins. It was found to be insoluble in water, also insoluble in alkali, and to consist largely of phenols. It appears to be a coke-oven oil similar to that used in making emulsified disinfectants.

*W. D. C.* (22/10).—INDIGESTION POWDER.—This is a very dark dull brown earthy-looking powder, smelling strongly of menthol, and containing over 70 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate. By treatment with benzol a yellow chrysophanic acid-like substance is extracted, similar to that obtainable from rhubarb. The dark-coloured ingredient appears to be powdered cochineal. It would appear therefore that a similar powder may be prepared to the following formula, although the proportions are only approximate:—

Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	75 parts
Powdered rhubarb	...	...	15 parts
Powdered cochineal	...	...	5 parts
Menthol	...	...	5 parts

*H. A. J.* (22/11).—CHAPPED BREASTS.—The nipples and surrounding parts should be prepared for a month before the confinement by bathing in warm water once daily and anointing with lanolin cream, so as to get them soft, at the same time the nipples should be pulled out gently. If still tender when the baby suckles, a nipple shield should be used.

*Theorist* (26/11).—An apprentice of two years' standing does not come within the indenture clause of the Pharmaceutical Society's regulations.

*R. W. F.* (27/11).—PURCHASING A BUSINESS.—Data for purchasing a business was given in the article on the Science of Business in the *C. & D.*, February 14, 1925, p. 250. This, we think, meets your requirements.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1876

### Counter Prescribing

We have often had occasion to remark on the peculiar obliquity of vision manifested by many members of the medical profession in assuming that the State has endowed them with a vested interest in the diseases which afflict its subjects. Nothing could be more inaccurate, and the most clear-sighted physicians are quite aware of this. The principle which has guided the State in all Acts affecting the medical profession is clear enough to anyone who knows anything beyond the titles of these. The law recognises the right of any sick person to consult whomsoever he pleases, but any person securing the confidence of that patient by false pretences of legal qualifications may be punished. Qualified persons or unqualified persons are alike liable to punishment for injury inflicted by them through ignorance or want of skill. For once, and for once only, in the case of *Society of Apothecaries v. Nottingham*, a judge has interpreted the law in a sense contrary to this view. Baron Bramwell says in effect that according to the Apothecaries Act a chemist and druggist may not exercise the privilege accorded to every other human being under the sun—that is, of giving advice. And this, notwithstanding the fact that in that Act chemists and druggists are expressly exempted from—nobody knows what if Baron Bramwell's judgment be sound. Of course, these words of Baron Bramwell's did favour the view that the law regarded disease as a special property of the medical profession. Some of the eager country correspondents of the medical journals gushed forth at the welcome news and thought an era of fortune was about to arise for them. They called on the authorities to make short work of druggists all through the country forthwith. But the authorities have shown themselves more cautious. They know the temper of Parliament towards themselves too well.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Hot-water Bottles, Storage and Sale.**—It is essential not to overstock with indiarubber hot-water bottles, as those kept over from the previous winter, even if outwardly in excellent condition, are hardly likely to give such wear as new stock. Particular care must be paid to storage, and extremes of heat and cold avoided. Following a law case in 1903 (*C. & D. Supplement*, May 30), in which a chemist had to pay damages when a bottle burst, many manufacturers, either voluntarily or at the customer's request, gave a two years' guarantee with their bottles. In such cases the date, in cipher, was stamped on the bottle, in addition to its size. A label giving the following simple directions is usually supplied with indiarubber bottles, and chemists should see that such instructions are presented to each purchaser: (1) Do not fill the bottle to more than three-fourths of its capacity; (2) do not use boiling water; (3) do not dry or heat the bottle at the fire; (4) keep the bottle away from all greasy substances; (5) hold by the handle when filling; (6) always empty and hang upside down in a medium temperature after use.

**Hot Weather: Shop Precautions.**—Direct sunlight and high temperatures may do considerable mischief in a pharmacy unless precautions against their effects are taken. Bottles of *strong solution of ammonia*, when received full or nearly full, should be thoroughly cooled before attempting to open them; the strong solution should never be sold in full bottles, and customers should be warned of the danger attached to carrying it in a coat pocket, especially in warm weather. *Bromine* (boiling point, about 145° F.) and *ether* (b.p., 95° F.) are other liquids which should be kept cool and carefully decanted in summer. *Perfumes* must not be exposed to direct sunlight. The water in which *phosphorus* is kept should be examined occasionally to see that the phosphorus does not project above its surface. *Photographic stock* should be kept in the shade. The stoppers of *show carboys* need loosening from time to time unless they are grooved, and the carboys must not be allowed to act as burning lenses. *Filled syphons* may burst if exposed to the sun's rays. Unless the sale of *confection of senna* and *mercuric nitrate ointment* is rapid, stocks in full jars are apt to give trouble, even in cellars, in the summer.

**Hours of Business, Apprentices' and Assistants'.**—The Shops Act, 1912, provides (Sec. 2) that no person under the age of eighteen shall be employed in or about a shop for more than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week. On at least one week-day in each week an assistant shall not be employed about the business of the shop after 1.30 p.m. (Sec. 1 (1)); this provision is relaxed when bank holidays occur (*C. & D.*, 1924, II, 768). If apprentices and assistants are employed between 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. an interval of not less than three-quarters of an hour must be allowed them between those hours for dinner; and in similar circumstances they must be given half an hour for tea between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., the first-mentioned interval being increased to an hour if the meal is not taken on the premises (Schedule 1). No person is to be employed for more than six hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes during that period (Schedule 1). Separate provisions under the Act and under local orders that may be made in pursuance of it regulate the hours during which the owner may keep his shop open for business. A notice specifying the day or days of the week selected for apprentices' and assistants' half-holidays must be "affixed in the shop" (Sec. 1 (2)).

**Household Ammonia: Sale.**—Liquid preparations containing more than 5 per cent. by weight of free ammonia are scheduled under the Order in Council, made under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, governing the sale of mineral acids and disinfectants (Section E of the *C. & D. Poisons Cards*). Household ammonia containing more than 5 per cent. of free ammonia by weight must be labelled:—(1) With the name of the substance; (2) with the word "Poisonous"; (3) with the words "Not to be taken"; (4) with the name and address of the seller; (5) in a bottle distinguishable by touch. Complaints as to failure to comply are made to the police; if made through the Pharmaceutical Society, the Society notifies the police, the latter being the responsible prosecuting authority. (*See also Ammonia.*)

**Household Remedies, Sale and Display.**—Comprehensive window and interior displays of household remedies are a good means of impressing upon local residents the importance of keeping an adequate stock of such products in the house. Many people rush to a chemist or doctor in the event of slight accidents, and much trouble and inconvenience would be saved on both sides if they could be induced to keep by them a few first-aid requisites, in the shape of lint, gauze, iodine, finger-stalls, bandages, court plaster, and medicinal checks on minor ills, such as aspirin, camphorated oil, smelling-salts, boric acid, quinine, a healing ointment, eau de Cologne, some deodorant or disinfectant, and so on. Many people would be more inclined to buy these goods if they saw them displayed collectively, and a further inducement to sales would be a collective price for what might be called a household medical outfit. Attractive drug cupboards in white enamel are now being sold extensively for erection in the bathroom. The chemist might benefit from the popularity of these fittings by buying or hiring one from a local hardwareman, and exhibiting it in his window, ready stocked with household remedies and first-aid requisites. A good background for the section of the window devoted to such a display would be obtained by the use of a window-dressing paper of imitation tiling.

**Huile de Cade.**—*See Cade Oil.*

**Hungary.**—Since 1919 the supreme authority in all pharmaceutical affairs is vested in the Ministry of Public Welfare. A qualified pharmacist is on the staff of the Department of Public Health in this Ministry, but so far no special pharmaceutical section has been created. The number of pharmacies in Hungary is limited in a fixed ratio to the population. Businesses established prior to 1850 are freely transferable by sale or heritage, but with the enactment of the pharmacy law of 1876 the system of strictly personal concessions was introduced, i.e., the holder of the concession is selected in open competition by the Minister for Public Welfare, and on his death or retirement his title to the concession reverts to the State; only the house, stock and fittings of the business are his personal property, and have to be purchased by his successor at their actual value. Communal authorities are also entitled to apply for a concession to maintain a pharmacy. Entrants into the profession are required to hold the Higher School, or the Matriculation, certificate. The curriculum includes two years' apprenticeship in a pharmacy, followed by a four months' course at the School of Pharmacy of the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists in Budapest or in Szeged, at the end of which an examination has to be passed before a commission appointed by the Minister of Education. The candidate then attends a two years' course of study at a University. At the conclusion of his University studies the candidate has to submit to an examination, on passing which he has to complete his practical training by three years' service in a pharmacy. At the end of this time he may present himself for the qualifying examination (State examination), and, if successful, receives the State diploma of qualified pharmacist, with the title Master of Pharmacy. A further course of two years' study at a University is required to obtain the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Pharmacognosy, or Doctor of Chemistry, according to the subject of the thesis presented. An official drug tariff is in force, elaborated by a subcommittee in the Ministry of Public



# The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Welfare, which includes among its members delegates of the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists. The Hungarian Pharmacopœia (third edition, 1909) is published in Hungarian and in Latin, the two parts being bound in one volume. The pharmacist enjoys the monopoly of the sale of remedial agents to the public, druggists being permitted to retail only chemicals used for technical purposes. The sale of pharmaceutical specialties to the public is limited to pharmacies, and each article has to be authorised by the Ministry of Public Welfare; a foreign manufacturer is required to appoint a Hungarian wholesale house as its official representative. The importation and sale of unlicensed pharmaceutical specialties is forbidden. All qualified pharmacists are members of the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists, founded in 1872. Hungary, within its present limits, with a population of 7,605,971 inhabitants, possesses 1,125 pharmacies, of which 164 are "privileges," i.e., freely transferable businesses established prior to 1850, 940 personal concessions, and 21 branch pharmacies. Budapest, with 928,996 souls, has 142 pharmacies. In addition, there are 32 hospital and other institutional pharmacies, while 73 medical practitioners in places remote from a pharmacy are permitted to keep a "hand pharmacy" containing not more than 47 scheduled medicaments, and have to obtain these from the nearest pharmacy. Qualified assistants, to the number of 781, are employed in 584 pharmacies; the remaining 541 businesses are worked by their owners without assistance. The number of apprentices totals 200.

**Hutchinson's Pills (D.D.A.).**—In Schedule II of the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, 1921, *pilula hydrargyri cum creta et opii*, B.P.C., is exempted. Hutchinson's pill is the original form of this preparation, and is therefore exempt from the Regulations. It has been suggested that this exemption only applies to the pill or tablet *per se*; but the Home Office in this case admits that variation of the amount of *pulv. ipecac. co.* is also covered, as it is the form of administration which is affected, namely, *pulv. ipecac. co.* and *hyd. c. cret.*, where the former is theoretically not separable by a consumer. It should be remembered that unless preparations of *p. ipecac. co.* are diluted more than five times, they come within Part I of the Poisons Schedule, Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

**Hyacinth Perfume.**—No essential oil is manufactured from the hyacinth flower on a commercial scale, but a certain amount of concrete and absolute is made, and is used as the basis of the finest perfumes of the hyacinth and narcissus types. Although a number of compounds have been identified in the natural product, the characteristic odour bearer is still unknown. Practically all the perfumes on the market of the hyacinth and allied types are either entirely artificial or are chiefly artificial with a little natural perfume added. The following compounds are those principally employed:—Bromostyrolene is used in the cheaper perfumes, especially in toilet soaps; it is usually mixed with cinnamic alcohol and its esters, and terpineol. The most recent synthetic, however, to be used in the finer perfumes is phenylacetic aldehyde, prepared by the reaction between phenylchloroacetic acid and caustic alkalis. It is a sweet-smelling oil of specific gravity 1.085; refractive index, 1.5253; and boils at 205°-207°.

**Hydrastis Canadensis.**—This plant is better known to herbalists as golden seal. It is a small perennial herb with only one or two leaves and a single flower, and, being of slow growth, takes four or five years to form a small branching rhizome. It is a native of Canada and the Eastern United States, and is collected in Ohio, Minnesota, W. Ontario, Georgia, Kentucky and Missouri. On account of the high price it commands, it has been cultivated on the Continent, in Holland, Switzerland, Austria and Esthonia, and also in this country. But it is not easy to grow. The seeds take long to develop young plants. Artificial shading is necessary, unless it is grown in woods or copses, where its small size renders

it difficult to distinguish. It also requires a damp surface soil, but not a boggy one, on leaf mould, obtained under cultivation by growing it on raised beds like asparagus heads on a soil that is damp beneath. In commerce it is easily recognised by its small distinctly yellow knotted rhizomes, giving off short upright branches terminated by cupshaped scars. The branches also are marked by ringed scars of leaves left by the aerial stems of previous years. The fracture is hard and resinous, the colour varying on the broken surface from dark yellow to dark yellowish-brown. It shows also a ring of somewhat distinct narrow wood bundles surrounding a large pith. It has a distinctive odour and a bitter taste. The chief active constituents of the root are hydrastine, berberine and canadine. *Hydrastis canadensis* is sometimes accidentally mixed during collection with other medicinal roots growing in the same localities, but none of these could be confused with *Hydrastis canadensis*, which has such marked characteristics of its own in odour, colour and appearance that the presence of any other root could be easily detected. The following information with regard to hydrastis is supplied by a market authority:—"In the flora particularly indigenous to the United States and Canada there is probably no product more interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view than the herbaceous perennial known as golden seal. This plant was in extensive use by the aborigines, who recognised its medicinal properties, and who also utilised the golden yellow colour extracted from the root for tinting purposes. The demand for hydrastis is constantly increasing, and although the acreage devoted to its culture has more than doubled in the last few years, there is seldom any considerable surplus in the market. It takes about five years' growth for the root to reach maturity. Good-quality root will yield from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. of alkaloids, and the herb or tops generally about ¾ per cent. It is estimated that about ten years ago 100 acres were under cultivation; it would be impossible to get any accurate idea of the amount raised to-day, but it would probably be at least tenfold that mentioned. There is very little wild root left, and obviously only in isolated sections. Propagation is effected by reseeding, and collectors, in denuding the growing tracts, left nothing for the re-establishment of the plant. Some twenty-five years ago, country gatherers were glad to sell the best grade of heavy, clean wild root for 20 c. per lb.; to-day it would bring over twenty-five times that price in the nearest village. The cultivation of golden seal root is attended with many difficulties and many failures. The soil must be of a certain nature to give results, the plants must be given special care and attention throughout their growing period, and conditions made as close to nature as possible. Besides, there are fungi and diseases which attack the plants under cultivation, and to which the wild product, while in its natural environment, is immune. Golden seal is exported to every country in the world, and the consumption in the United States absorbs a very appreciable supply. The hydrastin manufacturers and makers of pharmaceutical extracts are the heaviest buyers, but the retail druggists take a considerable quantity in the aggregate to meet the local demand for small quantities in powdered form for household remedies.

**Hydrobromic Acid** occurs in commerce of varying strengths from the 10 per cent. B.P. acid up to 80 per cent. of (gaseous) hydrobromic acid, their specific gravities being as follows:—

Per cent.	Specific gravity	Per cent.	Specific gravity
10 .. ..	1.077	31.5 .. ..	1.275
20 .. ..	1.163	40 .. ..	1.375
25 .. ..	1.209	48 .. ..	1.490
30 .. ..	1.260		

Fuming hydrobromic acid is of about 80 per cent. strength. Fothergill's dilute (10 per cent.) hydrobromic acid contains potassium acid tartrate in small amount, being prepared from potassium bromide and tartaric acid. Ac. hydrobrom. dil., B.P., is an alternative mode of prescribing in place of the usual alkaline bromides.



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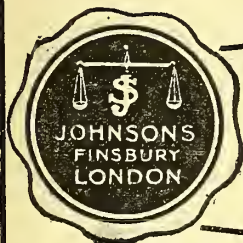
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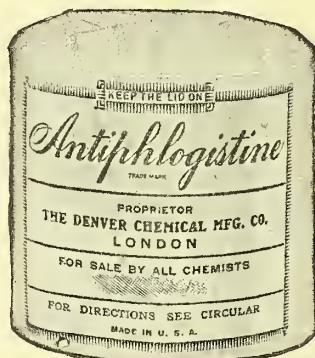
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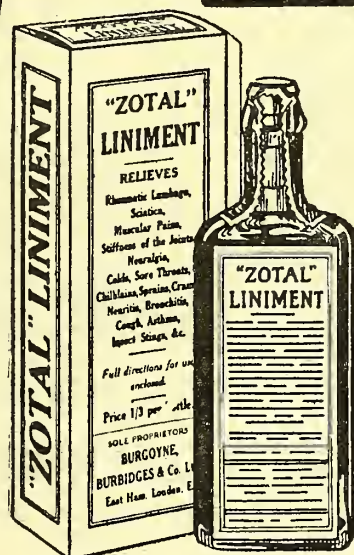
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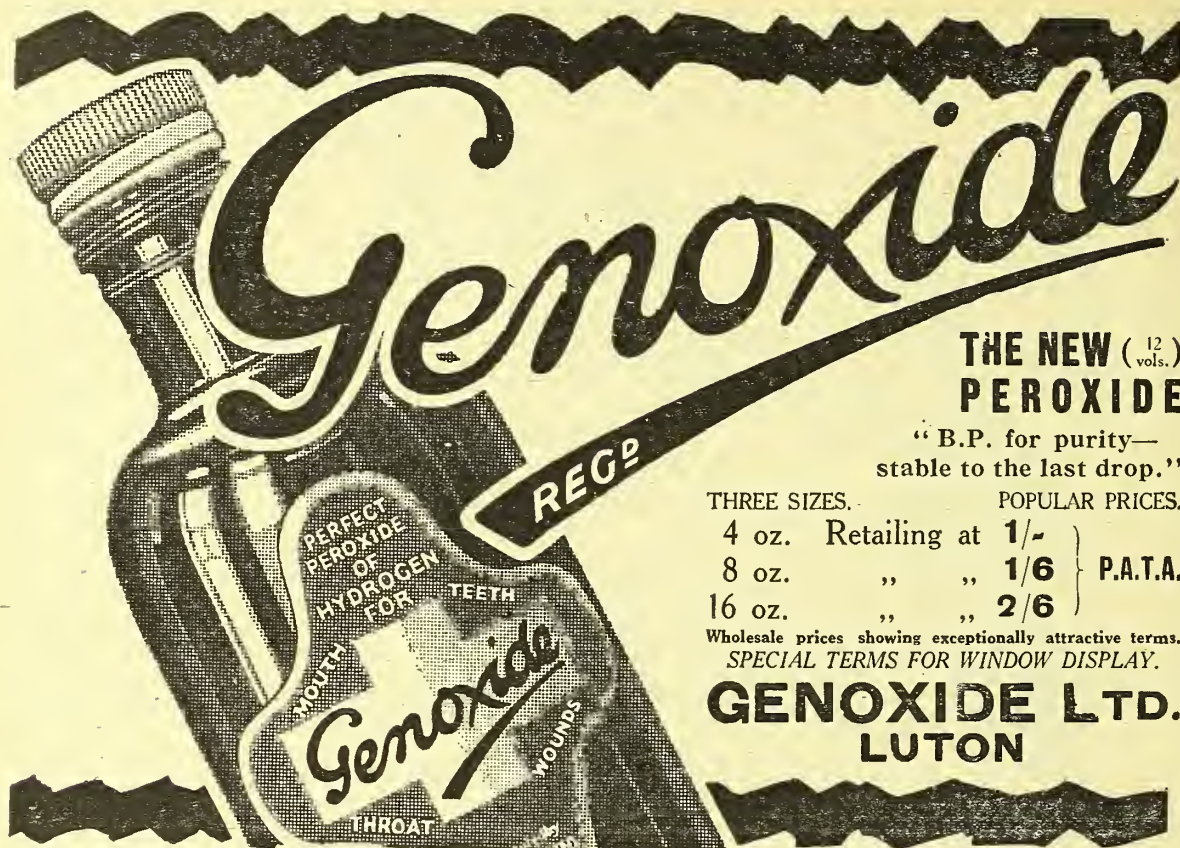
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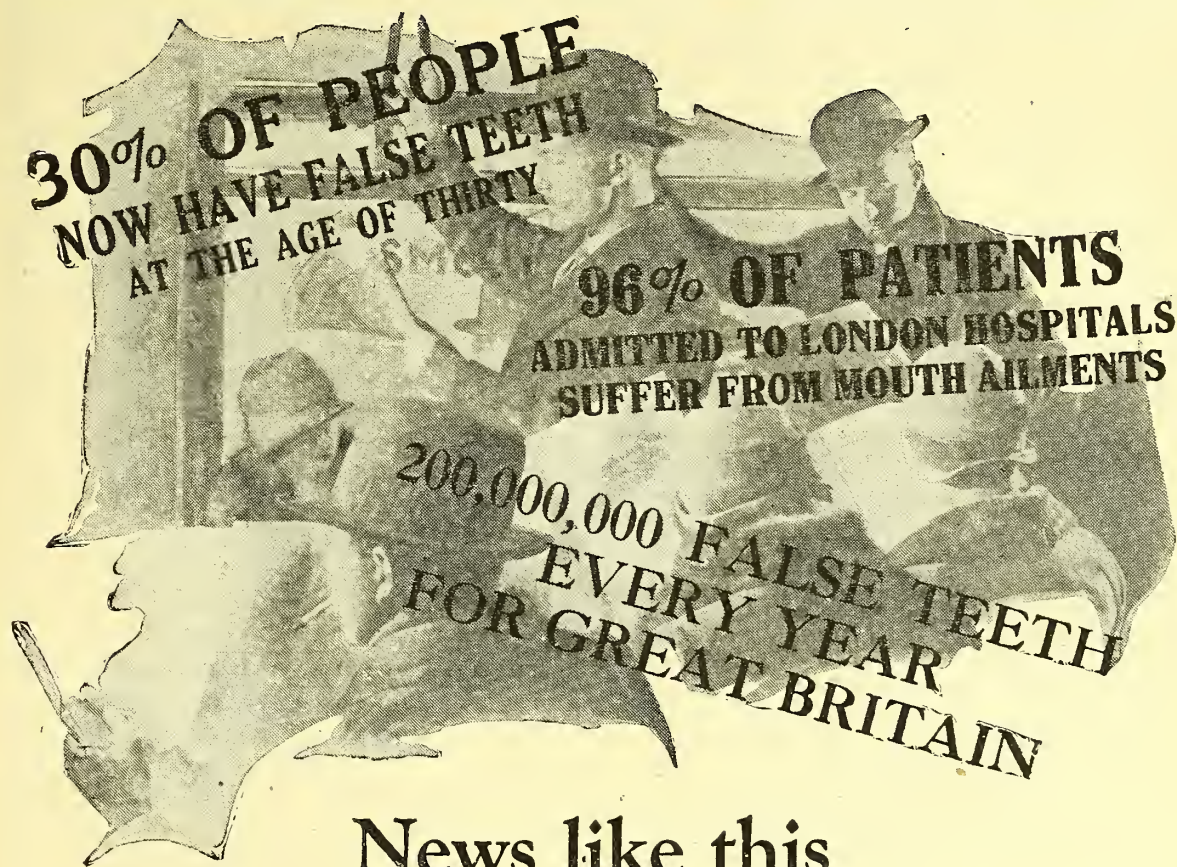
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What wonder, then, that people all over the country are waking up to the importance of caring properly for their teeth! Young people, the enthusiastic readers of monthly and weekly magazines, in response to these educational forces are more than ever interested in taking care of their teeth.

All these factors explain why the Ipana advertising, which appears regularly in the magazines read in thousands of homes all over the country, brings, each month, an enormous increase in sales.

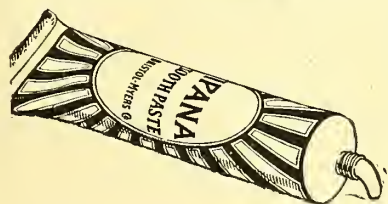
Based upon the statements of

experts, this advertising shows just why Ipana, unlike ordinary dentifrices, is actually able to prevent tooth decay by providing the gums with the stimulus they need and *fail to get* from soft, modern food.

Because it fills a need of which they are becoming increasingly conscious, people everywhere are taking to the use of Ipana.

**Show them you stock Ipana!**

Make sure that those in your district know *you* stock Ipana! Don't let them go elsewhere for it. Keep a supply of Ipana always at hand. Order from us, or from your regular P.A.T.A. wholesaler. Send for particulars of our special advantageous display terms! Bristol-Myers Company, 112, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.



**IPANA**  
*Tooth Paste*





# ALUMINIUM

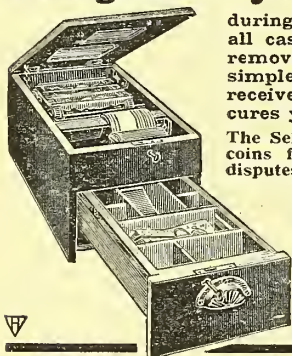
WHOLESALE & EXPORT ENQUIRIES  
INVITED

Hot Water Bottles, Bottle Caps, Face Cream Containers, Shaving Stick Cases  
and all fine grade Aluminium Goods

EMBOSSSED, PRINTED, POLISHED, SPRAYED OR FROSTED.

**Corfield Limited,** TRAFALGAR WORKS  
MERTON ABBEY  
PHONE: WIMBLEDON 2061, 2062 LONDON, S.W. 9

## Safeguard your Takings



during rush periods by checking all cash with a Gledhill Till. It removes temptation, inaugurates a simple yet efficient check on cash received, lasts many years, and secures you from error all the time.

The Self-Closing Invincible shows the coins for three transactions—saves disputes—removes doubt and distrust—thus preventing loss of custom. British made throughout. Our coloured Catalogue gives you full details of all our famous Tills. May we send it?

**G. H. GLEDHILL  
& SONS, LTD.,**  
16 Trinity Works, HALIFAX

## GLASS BOTTLE CONTRACTS

We can quote **SPECIAL PRICES** for contracts for **REGULAR DELIVERIES** of

## GLASS BOTTLES & JARS

of every description.

MOULDS FREE for **LETTERED** and **SPECIAL LINES**.

Please ask for **PRICE LIST** of **STOCK LINES**.

Write or 'phone (Central 2430, 5 lines and 2 private lines)

**L. LEPERSONNE & Co.**

ESTAB. 1888.

99 CANNON STREET - LONDON, E.C.4.  
(Strictly Wholesale. Original case lots only.)

## WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS

BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



Self-Fixing

**R.V. WAGNER**

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.  
Tel. No. Holborn 5090



(Regd.)

**YOUR CAPPING PROBLEM!**  
**THE SOLUTION—**

**'ACELTA'**

**'ACELTA' CAPPING CO., Ltd.** 185 Princess St.,  
MANCHESTER

RING UP  
CENTRAL 9677.

# Transparent

Patented & Registered

THE PERFECT  
**Transparent**

HYGIENIC WRAPPING MATERIAL  
COLOURED and COLOURLESS

**QUITE INSOLUBLE**

Odourless, Tasteless, Non-injurious, Air-, Crease-, Water-, & Odour-Proof  
ESSENTIAL FOR HIGH-CLASS WRAPPING OF PERFUMES,  
SOAPS, AND ALL ALLIED PRODUCTS.

TRANSPARIT has been awarded the Certificate of The Institute of Hygiene for **PURITY, QUALITY & MERIT.**  
TRANSPARIT BAGS & ENVELOPES. Samples and Prices on Application. TRANSPARIT DISCS.  
**SIER, VOSS and TOMES, 11b Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.**



# “Ichthyol”

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

The Sulphonated Schist-oil preparation of The Ichthyol Co., Cordes, Hermann & Co., which has been so favourably reported on in the Medical Profession and Press.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### THE ICHTHYOL COMPANY, LTD.

now established at

18 ADAM STREET, ADELPHI - - LONDON, W.C.2

place their services at the disposal of Members of the Medical Profession, Druggists and Chemical trade, and would warn them against inferior substitutes. The sole right in the trade mark “Ichthyol” is vested in this company for the British Empire (excluding Canada), and all genuine Ichthyol preparations may be obtained from the above address.

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

*Sample of Genuine Ichthyol and Ichthyol literature sent free on application.*

Telephone : GERRARD 8437.

## J. M. SMITH & Co. (London) Ltd.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

# CurAcho

(CURE-ACHE-O)

### THE OIL-LESS EMBROCATION

Which now offers the Chemist more than  
**33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %** Profit

WRITE FOR WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

Hampton Chemical Works - ARTHUR STREET, S.E.15





## "YOU CAN GET PRICE'S NIGHT LIGHTS AT ALMOST ANY CHEMIST'S NOW"

—because most chemists have found that Price's Night Lights are a *paying* line. They sell rapidly—for a tremendous demand has been built up during the many years Price's Night Lights have dominated the field.

And Price's Night Lights are sold largely to the very people who are your best customers—nurses and mothers of young children. They will buy Price's Night Lights at *some place* and it is more convenient usually to buy them from *you*—while buying other supplies.

The margin of profit is generous. You will be amply repaid for trying Price's Night Lights in *your* business.



PS 11-130

The World's Foremost Makers of  
Candles and Night Lights for  
Nearly a Century.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED  
BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.11

# ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

*Plain, Frosted,  
Decorated.*

The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations.  
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders

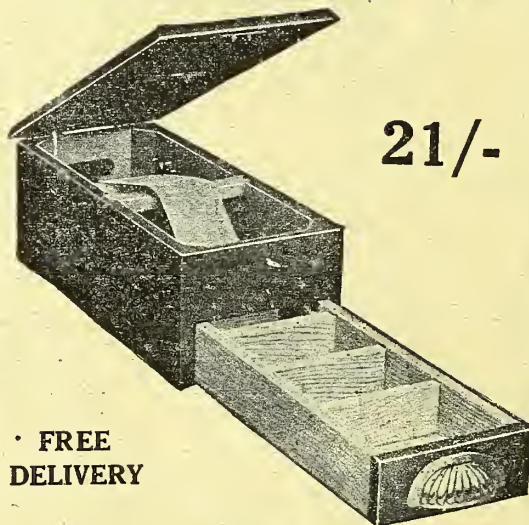
WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

## Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF  
HIGH CLASS TIN AND ALUMINIUM BOXES

BREEZE LANE WORKS  
WALTON, LIVERPOOL

## CASH REGISTER TILL



21/-

• FREE  
DELIVERY

### SPECIFICATION.

Size—17½ in. long, 7½ in. wide, 6½ in. high. Recording Roll—2½ in. wide. Solid Brass Fittings. Internal Fittings—Mechanical Parts, Side Plates, &c., are all solid brass, specially designed with few working parts which cannot get out of order. Lock—Lever Lock fitted to lid. Cash Drawer—Fitted with three large compartments for cash—one for notes with special spring clip for retaining same; fitted with nickel-plated bell. Case—Made from selected hard wood with clamps to lid, richly French polished Mahogany colour.

PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, *Shop Fitter*,  
Bank Chambers, 234 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2 (1st Floor)

PHONE: AVENUE 1194.



**An absolutely pure spirit!**

# **WATNEY'S GRAIN SPIRIT DOUBLY RECTIFIED**

*for*

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
& DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, Etc.**

This high-grade spirit is odour-free and can be used medicinally. It exceeds all B.P. requirements, and has withstood the most stringent tests known to the pharmacist.

**JOHN WATNEY & Co. Ltd.**  
THE DISTILLERY, YORK ROAD, WANDSWORTH, S.W.18.  
*ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.*

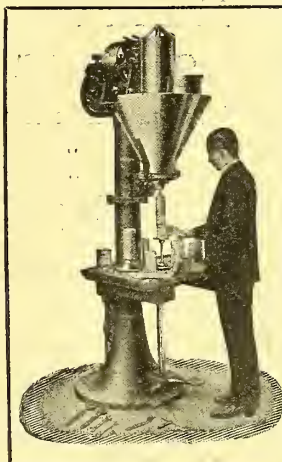
## **KILIAN'S TABLET COMPRESSING and FILLING MACHINES**

□ □ □

Unequalled range of models for all sizes of tablets, from small hand power machines up to machines for an output of half a million per hour.

**Filling Machines  
for all drypowders.**

□ □ □



*Write for Catalogues to:*

**H. GRIFFITHS,** 15 NEW BRIDGE ST.  
LONDON, E.C.4

**THE FINEST**

# **ADEPS LANÆ**

**B.P.**

*Hydrous (Wool Fat) Anhydrous*

**IS PURCHASED FROM**

**CRODA LIMITED**  
**RAWCLIFFE BRIDGE,  
GOOLE, YORKS.**

*Telephone : SNAITH 34.*

*Telegrams : CRODA, GOOLE.*





# Perfumery for Christmas

DELIVERY BY RETURN GUARANTEED.

*Le Jeune* perfumes are presented in containers of charm and attraction in a variety of sizes to meet requests for low or high-priced gifts. Whilst Cleopatra is designed to fill the needs of those whose tastes stray to the exotic richness of Eastern combinations, Fleur du Ciel recalls the faint scents and haunting loveliness of eventide and an English garden in June. The floral odours are fragrantly true to nature.

	Cleopatra	Fleur du Ciel		Cleopatra	Fleur du Ciel
Miniatures. Outers of 12	6/6	7/-	Presentation—separately cased	42/-	54/-
*Handbag size „ 6	15/-	20/-	In Bulk .. per lb.	25/-	30/-
*Medium „ 3	24/-	30/-			

## GOLD SEAL SERIES

CARNATION	VIOLET	Miniatures. Outers of 12 .. per doz.	6/6
LILY of the VALLEY	WALLFLOWER	*Small „ 6 .. „	15/-
SWEET PEA	WHITEROSE	*Medium „ 3 .. „	24/-
Also JOCKEY CLUB		Presentation—separately cased	42/-
		* Separately cased 2/- dozen extra.	

### OTHER "LE JEUNE" PRODUCTIONS INCLUDE:

Cleopatra Creams (Vanishing, Complexion, etc.) .. .. per doz.	10/6	Cleopatra Poudre de Riz .. .. per doz.	10/-
Cleopatra Lip Sticks (Orange, Cerise, Rouge) „	10/-	Fleur du Ciel Talcum .. .. „	8/-
		Fleur du Ciel Poudre de Riz .. .. „	10/6

**ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
BRIGHTON ENGLAND



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

DECEMBER 11, 1926

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

## THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS.

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

**Post Office Wrappers, Stamped One Penny, to ensure prompt delivery.**

*Loose stamps will not be accepted.*

### CLOSING FOR PRESS.

MUST REACH US  
NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR  
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY MORNING.

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Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—NORTH LONDON.—Medium-class Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns about £2,400, at very good prices; double-fronted corner shop, with good working stock; ample living accommodation; garden; long lease; moderate rental. Further details on application.

2.—WEST LONDON SUBURB.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns about £2,000 per annum at good prices; double-fronted shop, held on lease at moderate rental; vacant possession of house; valuation terms entertained, or lump sum offer of £1,250 accepted.

3.—LONDON, E.—General Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £30 weekly; attractive single-fronted shop, lock-up; under personal supervision there is scope for increase; price £750.

4.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores and Herbalist; established 30 years; returns, £34 to £40 weekly; corner shop in main road; good living accommodation; held on lease; price for immediate sale, £550.

5.—CITY (Near).—Cash Retail Business in busy shopping thoroughfare; returns, £44 weekly; attractive shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £1,000; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,250, or valuation terms entertained.

6.—CLAPHAM COMMON (Near).—Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, £1,200, at good prices; single-fronted shop, with large stock; new 21 years' lease will be granted at a rental of £50 per annum; lock-up Pharmacy; price £900, or near offer entertained.

7.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail Business, returning £18 weekly under indifferent management; very well fitted, double-fronted shop, lock-up; inclusive rental £65; 20 years' lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures only.

8.—SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns £2,200; modern double-fronted

lock-up shop, fitted in oak and fully stocked; 18 years' lease; price £1,750; also small Branch, with good living accommodation; price £550; scope for increase in both cases.

9.—EAST COAST SEAPORT.—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I. and Wine Licence; established by vendor 40 years since; returns £4,400; estimated value of stock and fixtures £2,700; flat above, with private entrance; rent £80; price £3,200; part payment entertained.

10.—MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).—General Retail Business in good-class town near London; returns £1,200 to £1,400; double-fronted shop; executors prefer to sell business and property together; very good house and garden; interior being redecorated; price £2,000, or near offer.

11.—SOMERSET.—Cash Drug Store in small town, with large scope for increase by the addition of N.H.I.; corner shop, well fitted; large house; no serious opposition; price £500; property may also be purchased.

12.—DORSET.—Cash Drug and Photographic Stores; returns £26 to £30 weekly at good prices; double-fronted corner shop; stock and fixtures estimated by vendor at about £700; new lease will be granted, or freehold may be purchased; price of business £1,000.

13.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Near Coast).—Village Business and Freehold Property with frontage of 45 ft. to main road; situate in rapidly increasing district, with present population of 2,000; large garden, 75 ft. x 45 ft.; greenhouse and prize fruit trees and roses; business producing £250 net profit at the moment, but with scope for large extension; price £1,000, all at.

14.—LIVERPOOL.—Middle-class Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns average £1,250; net profit £350; double-fronted shop; 8-roomed house, private entrance; new lease will be granted; price £500, or near offer entertained.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

### Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

**ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4**



# The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

— LIMITED —

Business Agency Transfer & Valuation Department.

Head Offices—

Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London,

E.C.1 (and at 2, Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant & Valuer, Phone : City 1261-2-3

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—**MANCHESTER SUBURB.**—Old-established Business in busy suburb; well fitted and stocked; corner position; good house; on lease; returns £700-£1,000, all cash; rent £50 p.a.; let off 14s. 6d. p.w.; price for quick sale £500 all at, or nearest offer. (74)

2.—**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—**ALFRETON, DERBYS.**—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor, unqualified, and devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—**STAFFORD.**—Lock-up Drng Stores in busy thoroughfare, held on lease with 7 years to run at £20 per annum; stock estimated £500; returns average £25 per week, and have reached £80 per week; can do again under personal supervision; splendid opportunity for qualified man. Full particulars on application.

5.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Very sound good-class Dispensing Business in residential quarter; any length of lease will be granted; rent £130 p.a. inclusive; established over 40 years; corner shop; double fronted; good house with separate entrance; quick sale desired; vendor practising medicine; offers invited. (89)

6.—**GRIMSBY.**—£1,000 will be accepted for an old-established Business, freehold, taking £25 a week, all cash; house, shop, warehouse and cellar; stock amounts to approximately £200; death vacancy. Write for further particulars and order to view. (75)

7.—**CHESTERFIELD.**—Old-established, double-fronted shop, 3 warehouses, house, 6 rooms and cellars; lease can be obtained; returns £34 per week, practically all cash; stock £700; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £350; price for quick sale £1,100. (65)

8.—**TO CLOSE A TRUST.**—**SALFORD.**—Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

9.—**MANCHESTER SUBURB.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in charming residential suburb; returns, £30 per week, all cash; no opposition; Kodak Agency; freehold will be sold £1,000, or let on lease at £90 p.a.; price for lease and goodwill £250; stock and fixtures at valuation, approximately £750. Further particulars on application. (82)

10.—**MONMOUTH.**—Light Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business; large shop with one long window; shop 38 ft. long; 2 rooms at rear; also dark-room; 3 rooms above; large fruit and vegetable garden; held on lease for 11 years at £178 inclusive; let off £26 per annum, but plenty of modern private houses to let in the vicinity at rents from 9s. 6d. to 15s. weekly; returns, £2,640; excellently fitted and good stock carried; vendor requires city business; price for quick sale all at £1,850. Full particulars on application. (88)

11.—**BRISTOL.**—Cash Retail Dispensing Business; returns £1,130 p.a. under manager; could be considerably increased; double-fronted shop with lease, 13 years; corner position; bus stop; good house and stock rooms; growing suburb; rent £50; let off £20; price £290, plus stock at valuation, or nearest offer. (63)

12.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business, with valuable Proprietary in connection therewith; returns over £2,000 at approximately 62% gross profit; premises held on lease, of which 12 years is to run at a rental of £180 p.a., rising to £200, with possibility of renewal for further period. Full particulars will be sent on application. (51)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

# BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations).

1.—**HOME COUNTY** (15 miles out).—Profitable Cash Retail, with N.H.I. and own Proprietaries; returns approach £40 a week; large shop in good position; nicely fitted and good stock; house attached; long lease; price £650, plus value of stock.

2.—**WYE VALLEY** (Near).—Sound good-class Retail, with Kodak Agency, in busy market town; charmingly situated; returns £50 weekly, increasing; heavily stocked; price for quick sale £1,550 cash; strongly recommended.

3.—**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Sound Light Cash Retail, in main road position, growing district; returns £1,900, chartered figures; modern pharmacy, heavily stocked; low rent; price £1,500, or valuation terms arranged.

4.—**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.**—Light Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency, in good position; returns £1,800; good profits; convenient house; fully stocked; price for quick sale, £1,150.

5.—**LEEDS.**—Cash Retail and Prescribing, with N.H.I.; returns £1,004; gross profit 40%; principal would soon double; low rent; well stocked; price £550.

6.—**HERTS.**—Light Cash Retail, in growing town; returns £18 a week; scope for increase; rent £50; lease granted; small house and good garden; price £450.

7.—**MANCHESTER.**—Cash Retail in busy main road; returns £18 to £20 weekly, under manager; plenty of scope; modern fittings; good stock; house attached; price £700, plus £500 for leasehold premises.

8.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Middle-class Cash Retail Business, under indifferent management; returns £40 to £45 a week; plenty of scope under principal; corner shop; handsomely fitted and good stock; low rent; main road position; price £1,600.

9.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Drug Stores, under indifferent management; present takings £17 weekly; excellent chance for qualified man; lock-up shop; house sub-let and more than covers rent; long lease; price only £450.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone : 0651 Museum.

## JOHN BRIERLEY

Chemists' Valuer and Transfer Agent.

135 Queen St., Newton Heath, Manchester

STOCKTAKING & TRANSFER VALUATIONS.

EXPERT SERVICE.

LOW FEES.

Telephone—Fid'sworth 113

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**CHEMIST'S** Business required in London suburb; cash up to £1,400; living accommodation; neglected business preferred. 38/15, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S** Business wanted, within 20 miles Eastbourne; small; capable of increase; cash about £500. Full particulars to 38/9, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACY** required, about £650, medium class; exchange for £1,000 house bearing £350 mortgage; vacant possession; could be conveniently let off to yield £195 per annum; situated London suburb. What offers? P.C.B. 68/24, Office of this Paper.

## AGENCY.

**AGENCY.**—Director, very well known and established (every investigation), making absolutely regular calls on all London Chemists and Hairdressers, with accept Agencies, but only, without quibble, first-class propositions requiring careful, serious, discreet and dignified attention; part expenses, with honorarium or commission. "Chemist," 28/29, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, with good connection amongst Chemists in Lancashire, requires Agency for Dressings and Packed Goods. 94/221, Office of this Paper.



**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**BAYSWATER.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; returns £2,163; gross profits £949; large lock-up shop and basement; 15 years' lease; good position in main thoroughfare; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £970; price £1,600, or near offer; disposal good reasons. 38/8, Office of this Paper.

**LEICESTER.**—Owing to illness Chemist's Business for Sale; corner shop, with good living accommodation; suit energetic man with store experience; price for property £1,200; stock and fixtures at valuation. Full particulars to genuine buyers. Hutton, 48 Buxton Street, Leicester.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Old-established Retail Business for Sale, owing to death of proprietor; good residential neighbourhood; no opposition; average takings £15; opportunity for increase, with Photography and N.H.I.; prefer to sell as lock-up shop; long lease; reasonable offer accepted; further particulars on application. 37/20, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON SUBURB** (growing district).—Well-established, high-class Family Business; Kodak Agency; large double-fronted, well-fitted shop; two flats over; vacant possession one; separate entrance; takings £2,000; net profit £500; price £1,750, including stock (approximately £750), or near offer. Apply, by letter, Periodic Accountancy Service, 11 Woodgrange Gardens, North Finchley, N.12.

**MANCHESTER.**—Cash Drug Stores; established 20 years; thickly populated working-class district; good stock; low rent; living accommodation, 3 beds, kitchen, cellar, etc.; returns £900; would suit qualified or unqualified; price £550. 34/30, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES.**—Chemist's Business for disposal through ill-health; large double-fronted lock-up shop and rooms; neatly fitted; well stocked; main street of good town; rent £50; turn-over normally £25 weekly; capable of much increase; excellent opportunity for Optics and N.H.I. can be added; valuation only; no goodwill; part of purchase price can remain for later payment. 37/31, Office of this Paper.

**MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.**—Chemist-Optician Business in Middlesbrough for Sale as a going concern, comprising one shop in main street and the other (Branch Drug Stores) in industrial part of town; well fitted and stocked; restricted Wine Licence; Nyall Agency; N.H.I., 250 May. Apply Receiver, C. Percy Barrowcliff, 55/57 Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

**£250 DOWN**, the rest by instalments, will procure Drug Stores, old established, but neglected, in working-class neighbourhood, London, S.W.; huge scope for N.H.I., Photography or Optics; owner too far away to control; splendid opportunity for young Chemist; no rent. Apply 37/29, Office of this Paper.

**£650 CASH.**—Owners compelled to sacrifice at this figure; going concern in West London; steady Family, Prescribing and Surgical Business at excellent profit; takings last financial year £1,625; could easily be run as drug store if desired; genuine offer, and an excellent opportunity of securing a business valued far in excess of this figure. Apply 94/220, Office of this Paper.

**£750.**—RETAIL and Dispensing Business; Kodak Agency; popular seaside resort, Yorkshire; large lock-up shop; on lease; well fitted and stocked; main road position; rapidly growing residential district; living accommodation near; might arrange part-payment; returns £1,300, with scope. 38/10, Office of this Paper.

**FOR SALE.**

**YORKS.**—Through closing one of my shops shall have complete set of Chemist's Fixtures, etc., for Sale and ready for removal about middle of January; all mahogany, very handsome, and in perfect condition; size of shop, 34 ft. x 18 ft.; grand opportunity for anyone opening a new shop or re-fitting an old one. Full particulars from 34/26, Office of this Paper.

**FOR quick Sale**, Total Adding and Ticket-issuing National Cash Register, suitable for three assistants; cost £75 in March last. What offers? 34/40, Office of this Paper.

**APPOINTMENTS.****MIDDLETON-IN-WHARFEDALE SANATORIUM.  
APPOINTMENT OF DISPENSER.**

THE County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire invite applications for the appointment of a Dispenser (non-resident) at the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium, near Ilkley (300 beds).

Salary £182 per annum, with lunch and tea at the Sanatorium.

Further particulars and form of application may be had from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Wakefield, by whom all applications, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received not later than the 30th December, 1926.

County Hall, Wakefield.  
December, 1926.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

**IN THE MATTER OF** a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors executed on the 27th day of October 1926 by Robert Robertson 36 Black Bull Road 47 Canterbury Road 25 St. John's Church Road and 6 Wiltie Gardens Folkestone in the County of Kent Chemist and Dentist.

Creditors of the above-named Robert Robertson who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 8th day of January 1927 to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to Parkin S. Booth Kimberley House 14-17 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1 Certified Accountant the Trustee under the said Deed or in default thereof they will be excluded from the first and final dividend proposed to be declared.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1926.

PARKIN S. BOOTH.  
Trustee.

**PARTNERSHIP.**

**A WHOLESALE Chemist** (qualified) would like to meet with a business man with capital to finance company for Manufacture of Talcums, Toilet Preparations, Surgical Dressings and numerous very profitable Sundries; advertiser has expert knowledge, and is capable of running a very large business; the opportunity is unique; in a year or so could guarantee a profitable, flourishing business; highest references furnished. "Alpha," 39/39, Office of this Paper.

**B.S.C.**, 30, taking Part II Christmas, experienced all branches, desires Partnership in sound Retail Business with a view to succession; good living accommodation essential; Southern Counties preferred; would invest £500-£1,000; references given and required. Reply, with full particulars (in confidence), to 38/13, Office of this Paper.

**PREMISES TO LET.**

**DONCASTER.**—The centre of 14 new collieries, markets Saturday and Tuesday; imposing corner, main road; to Let, Corner Shop with good dwelling-house; every convenience; large private yard; splendid opening Photographic, Chemist and Druggist; well situated for both high-class and working-class trade; near leading doctors; residential district; genuine offer; no agents. Apply Fowlstone, 57 Nether Hall Road, Doncaster.

**PREMISES FOR SALE.****BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE.**

**A GOOD opening** is offered in new House and Shop, Birkenhead, for up-to-date Chemist to rapidly build connection in growing middle-class district; no opposition; good position; shop front as required; freehold; price £1,400; £900 on mortgage. Particulars, Brown & Saunders, Architects, 67 Dale Street, Liverpool.

*We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.*



## SITUATIONS OPEN.

## RETAIL.

## [HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**BRIGHTON.**—Lady Assistant for Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. State full particulars as to experience, salary, etc., and enclose photo. Apply E. R. Jones, 12 Matlock Road, Brighton.

**FOLKESTONE.**—Wanted, qualified Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Please give particulars as to references, age, salary required, and when free to T. W. Steel, West Cliff Pharmacy, Folkestone.

**KENT.**—Qualified elderly male or young qualified female for small Country Pharmacy; comfortable post; very light duties; easy hours; no Sunday duty; half-holiday weekly; live out. Send photo (if possible) and usual particulars; must be moderate salary. 37/23. Office of this Paper.

**LEEDS.**—Wanted, capable lady Pharmacist; one with good Dispensing experience preferred. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to A. Rothstein, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 101 North Street, Leeds.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Qualified Manager required; courteous, energetic, with Photographic knowledge; salary 4 guineas weekly. Apply, with full particulars, references and photo, Norman's, Ltd., 113 Heyworth Street, Liverpool.

**LONDON.**—Immediately, Junior Assistant required, also Assistant capable of relief work afternoons and evenings. Apply by letter, with usual particulars; photo if possible included. G. W. Todd, Staff Manager, c/o Merton's Cash Chemists, Ltd., 55 North End, Croydon.

**LONDON.**—Qualified Assistant (another kept); middle-class Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing. State age and when disengaged, give full particulars of experience, names of references and salary expected. Apply (by letter), Bartlett, 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

**LONDON (City).**—Assistant; experienced; must have served regular apprenticeship and be good Counterman and Window-dresser; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; Saturdays 1.30 p.m. Apply, with full particulars of age, salary and experience, to Scott, Warner & Co., 55 Fore Street, Moorgate, E.C.2.

**LONDON, N.**—Assistant required; one who has just completed apprenticeship would do; must be reliable; no Sunday duty. Full particulars in first letter, including names of references, salary asked (outdoors). 35/7. Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, W.10.**—Junior Assistant wanted, early in January, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, and salary required (indoors), to D. H. Owles, c/o J. R. Faulkner & Co., 173 Ladbroke Grove.

**LONDON, W.C.**—Qualified Manager required for Retail business; must be good Salesman, with knowledge of French or Italian. Apply, stating experience, age, references, salary required, to 94/218, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Wanted for January 3, 1927, qualified Manager for small lock-up branch. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and copies of last two references, to Lockwood, Chemist, Harpurhey, Manchester.

**MIDLANDS.**—Required shortly, qualified Branch Manager; permanency; salary and commission. Give particulars of age, height, experience and salary required in first letter. 34/36. Office of this Paper.

**ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL** for Skin and Genito Urinary Diseases, Endell Street, London, W.C.2.—Dispenser (Pharmacist, male) required; salary £180 per annum. Applications, with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the Chairman of the Medical Committee on or before Monday, December 20, 1926.

## PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &amp;c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

**SWANSEA.**—A vacancy occurs for a qualified young man immediately after Christmas or first week in January. Apply, with copies of references, age and salary required, to Toms, Ltd., Cash Chemists, 14 Wind Street, Swansea.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Qualified Manager or qualified Assistant able to manage for middle-class business; outdoors; permanency; comfortable berth for suitable man. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to 35/1, Office of this Paper.

**AT once,** Junior; general ability, including Display, Counter and Photography; good experience to be gained. Send all particulars and avoid delay, photo if available, to C. L. Foreman, 52 Barton Street, Gloucester.

**CAPABLE Junior** wanted by January for market town; N.H.I. Dispensing; good Salesman; knowledge of D. & P. work an advantage. Full particulars and copies of references, please. Fairfax Fearnley, Ltd., Chemists, Osley, Yorkshire.

**CAPABLE Qualified Senior Assistant;** energetic, good Sales and Counterman and Dispenser; absolutely trustworthy and sound references. Full particulars and photo (if possible) first letter and salary expected. T. L. Curtis, 38 Station Street, Swinton, Rotherham.

**CHRISTMAS RELIEF.**—Smart Assistant, lady or gentleman, required at once for Christmas trade; one used to modern Store trading preferred. Call or phone. Tel. No. 0780. Ullett, Chemist, 198 Rye Lane, Peckham, London, S.E.15.

**COMPETENT Assistant** for mail-order despatch, invoice, and general office work. State age, experience and salary required. Apply The Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63 Grove Road, Bow, E.3.

**COMPETENT, energetic Assistant (male)** required, chiefly for Dispensing; quick and accurate. Please state full particulars of experience, age, height and salary required to W. H. Hill, 357 High Street, Cheltenham.

**JUNIOR Assistant,** accustomed to best-class business. Apply, giving full particulars, to C. H. Welton, 10 Stoney Road, Coventry.

**JUNIOR Assistant or Improver (male)** wanted for good-class, up-to-date Dispensing and Retail business in Surrey; no N.H.I.; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to "Fortuna," 37/7, Office of this Paper.

**LADY,** unqualified, with some experience in Window-dressing, Counter work and Dispensing; two others kept; comfortable post; January. Full particulars and salary required to Brownlow, M.P.S., Melton Mowbray.

**LADY, qualified,** required for N.H.I. and Counter; working-class district; must be energetic, willing, and trustworthy. State full particulars and salary required to F. Gardiner, Ltd., 22 Bell Hill Road, St. George, Bristol.

**LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate),** Counter experience an advantage, for Watford and Brixton district. Apply, with full particulars, to 94/217, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** required early in January to open new business in important main road position; good prospects for worker; must be accustomed to good-class business and Photographic; good organiser; age 30-35; living accommodation available. Give full particulars first letter, including salary required, experience, references, and when disengaged; enclose photo. John Stanley, M.P.S., Clarendon Road, Harrow.

**QUALIFIED Assistant** for middle-class business. Write, with full particulars, Taylor, 292 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

**QUALIFIED man, young, single,** wanted after Christmas for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, giving particulars, age, experience, etc., to Gordon Smith, 203 Ashley Road, Hale, Cheshire.



**QUALIFIED Assistant (male) as Dispenser.** State age (under 30), height, full particulars of previous experience, and salary required. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

**QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once for branch; age under 30; must have good recent references.** Please state full particulars and salary required to A. V. Lester, Chemist, Canterbury.

**QUALIFIED lady (Minor) required.** State age, when disengaged, salary expected (outdoors); London. Please give full details experience in first letter. 37/15, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED Assistant to manage new small branch in Southsea; must be experienced and of good address; young preferred; state particulars of experience and lowest salary; open January 1.** 38/5, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED Assistant, tall, well educated, with up-to-date ideas of Window-dressing.** Apply, with full particulars, to 94/216, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED, qualified Manager for new premises in suburbs; must be under 30; capable; previous London experience; knowledge Photography, N.H.I.; excellent prospects for suitable man; state age, experience, salary, when disengaged; Scotsman preferred.** 21/13, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED, Dispenser (female); qualifications, Apothecaries Hall; age not over 45; salary £140 per annum; duties to commence about February 7.** Apply, not later than December 24, 1926, enclosing qualifications and two references, to G. W. Bee, Hon. Secretary, Gainsborough Dispensary and Lindsey County Council, Tuberculosis Clinic, Gladstone Street, Gainsborough, Lincs.

**WANTED, qualified Junior Assistant (male) for Dispensing department and Counter.** P.C.B. 69/24, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED, Junior Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing.** Apply James', Chemists, 182 Stroud Green Road, N.4.

**YOUNG lady (Hall Certificate) required, with good Dispensing and Counter experience, for Chelmsford, Essex.** Apply by letter, with full particulars, to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

### WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**BUYING Clerk required for Chemists' Sundries; previous experience as such essential; initial wages £5. Mention, in strict confidence, age, particulars of appointments, including duties; reasons for and dates of leaving and duration of each.** 94/219, Office of this Paper.

**DRUGS, SUNDRIES AND PACKED GOODS.**—Representative required by well-known Wholesale House for Chester and surrounding territory. Apply 93/214, Office of this Paper.

**PROPRIETARY firm, having accounts open with practically all London Chemists, requires a Representative; salary and commission; applicants must be well known in the trade, of good appearance and address, and be capable salesmen. Another Representative with similar qualifications is required for the South Coast district. Full particulars (in confidence) to Box 41, c/o C. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., 38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.**

**SALESMEN.**—Smart, energetic Salesmen required by firm of world repute for the sale of their Proprietary Lines amongst Chemists, on salary and commission basis. Apply, giving full experience, ground covered, to 31/18, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER, part-time, on commission basis, for Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Cornwall; only those having a connection with Chemists and high-class Hairdressers considered. Apply, with references, to Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ltd.; The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.**

**WANTED, early in the New Year, London Representative, qualified, energetic, and possessing sales ability, to call on Dentists and Chemists. State age, experience, references and remuneration.** W. E. Powell & Co., 3/5 Frith Road, Croydon.

### [COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**FAR EAST.**—Wanted for the Far East, qualified Assistant; good experience essential; age not over 30; single; liberal salary; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Apply "China," 34/28, Office of this Paper.

**INDIA.**—Wanted, for an Indian Hill Station, qualified Chemist, single, with Optical Diploma. For full details apply S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

**WEST AFRICA.**—An English Company have a vacancy on their staff for an unmarried Assistant with the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; age not over 33; one accustomed to high-class Pharmacy; salary £350 per annum, servant allowance, free quarters; first class passage out and home; four months' leave after 20 months, full pay on leave; appointment made by Directors in this country; expenses paid for interview when required. Applications, in writing only, giving experience, references, and photograph, to the Secretary, West African Drug Co., Ltd., 6 Water Street, Liverpool.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### RETAIL.

#### [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A.A.**—Experienced Locum or Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Windows, Photography; energetic; trustworthy. "Statim," 16 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

**A QUALIFIED Chemist; Photography, Dispensing, Counter; all-round experience; City, suburb, West End.** P.C.B. 69/19, Office of this Paper.

**A QUALIFIED Gentleman (27) desires Managership or as Senior; first-class experience; at present West End; moderate salary.** 38/1, Office of this Paper.

**A N all-round, energetic, competent, unqualified Assistant, married, 14 years' Retail experience. Window-dressing and Salesmanship speciality, desires post New Year; good references; disengaged; Midlands and interview preferred, former not essential.** "Aspirin," 93 Hartopp Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester.

**ANY (or every) evening, qualified (experienced), at liberty, offer services; satisfaction assured.** "Service," 4 Ashwell Grove, Edmonton, N.18.

**A S Manager or Senior for branch or otherwise; fully qualified; middle-aged; married; first-class West-End and country experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; disengaged now; London preferred, but not essential.** "Statim," Retica, Ennismers Lane, North Finchley, N.12.

**A S Manager or Dispenser; qualified; temporary or permanent; disengaged; thoroughly capable.** Maurice, 10 West Park Road, Kew Gardens.

**ASSISTANT, unqualified, capable, good Dispenser, seeks change after Christmas with good-class Chemists to gain more experience; good references.** "B.," 34/32, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT, young, unqualified, requires situation; all-round experience; good references; now disengaged.** 34/25, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT, Chemist or Medico; City, West-End and Hospital experience; forte Dispensing (high-class and rapid N.H.I.), Prescribing and Manufacture; permanent or temporary; reliable and reasonable; in or outdoor; best references; disengaged 13th inst.** "Abbott," 7 Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, male (Hall), seeks berth, good class, after Christmas; good references.** Cooper, 38 Barclay Street, Leicester.



### NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**ASSISTANT**, unqualified; 27; excellent all-round experience and references; disengaged. Please state salary offered. Taylor, 87 Otto Terrace, Sunderland.

**CHEMIST**, qualified, shortly disengaged, capable, experienced, desires Branch Managership or Locum; terms reasonable. "Chemist," 10 Thornhill Road, Croydon.

**CHRISTMAS** pressure, holidays or emergency; thoroughly reliable in all departments, or sole charge; highest recommendations; energetic; London or suburbs. Write or wire, "Dependable," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

**DISENGAGED**; qualified; best references; Locum, permanency or view to sale of business; moderate terms for suitable post with prospects. "Statim," 37/19, Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER** (Hall Certificate), lady, wishes post with Doctor or Chemist; some experience; willing to learn Counter work and N.H.I.; free now; no objection to Sunday duty; interview preferred. Apply 37/6, Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER**, lady (Hall), three years' experience, desires post in London or suburbs. Miss Lynn, 41 Kingsley Avenue, W.13.

**EXPERIENCED** Assistant; unqualified; temporary or permanent; London. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

**EXPERIENCED**, unqualified Assistant, Englishman, active, married (age 43), good references, England and Canada, fair Dispenser, good Counterman, extensive Canadian experience in Retail and largest Stores, looking for permanent position; reasonable average salary; death in family cause of return; my heart is in England and in my work; can guarantee I am a business getter; will send photograph and full particulars to bona-fide chemists or limited company; can return at once. Write or cable, "Drugs," 59 Mackay Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

**EXPERIENCED** and reliable Assistant; competent Dispenser and Counterman; single; mid-aged; unregistered. "Statim," c/o Miss Wills, "The Buttway," Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent.

**EXPERIENCED** Manager or Locum, 48, qualified, desires post; 12 years last situation. Cellitt, Colmore, Alton Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

**EXPERIENCED**, middle-aged, energetic, trained, methodical man seeks permanency; 12 years last berth. 38/22, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall), experienced, desires Locum or permanency; London or suburbs. "Dispenser," 98 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.4.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) requires post, Doctor, Hospital, Institution; 2 years' experience; London preferred. Allanson, "Cavana," Abbey View Road, St. Albans, Herts.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) desires post in London with Doctor or in Dispensary. B. Cottell, 10 Fontenoy Road, Balham.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) requires post; three years' experience; South Coast town preferred. 38/6, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Assistant desires post in (London) Counter, Window, dressing; no Dispensing; good references; nine years' experience; disengaged. 38/20, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**, 29; good all-round experience in town and country; free now. 38/11, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**, 26, seeks whole or part-time post in or near Bath. Frewing, 30 Newbridge Road, Bath.

**QUALIFIED** (1906); single; good all-round experience; West-End Dispensing. "S," 7 Belvedere, Lansdown, Bath.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant or Locum (22); London or near preferred. Foot, 10 Higham Road, Woodford Green.

**QUALIFIED**, young, desires post as Assistant; good all-round experience; excellent references; available any time. O. Gilroy Jones, Llanfair T.H., Abergelle, N. Wales.

**"SQUARE"** Student requires immediately part-time situation in London, preferably West End; five years' West-End experience; full time Christmas holidays. "F. R. C.," 6 Brookwood Avenue, S.W.13.

**TO** Pharmacists, Brixton-Streatham districts.—Unqualified, 37, desires berth; present position four years with busy South Coast firm; first-class experience all branches; able to take complete charge; would live over business if necessary; wife's ill-health cause of transfer. 37/26, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A.A.**—Qualified Chemist, with own car, and has a large connection in South Wales and West of England, desires a change; excellent references; will only entertain first-class firm; salary, expenses. 19/34, Office of this Paper.

**A** THOROUGHLY established London Representative (Medical Chemists, Hairdressers), or Sales Manager, requires re-engagement; please nothing petty; every investigation. "Chemist," 14/16, Office of this Paper.

**DISENGAGED**.—Gentleman seeks position as Representative in Birmingham and district for Drugs, etc.; 13 years' inside experience. 34/27, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Representative, age 34, established connection, own car, 12 years with leading London House, desires appointment with progressive House offering prospects and permanency; Sales or Propaganda; satisfactory references. 38/4, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Representative, calling on Medical Men, Institutions, Surgical Instruments, Dressings, Drugs, Eastern Counties, etc., seeks engagement; disengaged. 38/2, Office of this Paper.

**I** COMPOUND fine Perfumes from raw materials; progressive post wanted in Wholesale; terms moderate. A. Burge, 234 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

**O** PEN to engagement, a business-getter, who will create an "appetite" for your goods; a "Square" student; six years' experience of Retail selling; has for the last two years represented a well-known firm of Manufacturing Chemists. "X," 125 Burnt Ash Road, S.E.12.

**R** EPRESENTATIVE, 18 years' experience of medical propaganda work and with good connection amongst Chemists and Stores, requires position; well known to many leading Specialists. BM/FPSH, London, W.C.1.

**R** EPRESENTATIVE, 29, good appearance and address, with connection amongst Chemists and Stores in Scotland, desires change, with first-class house. 28/28, Office of this Paper.

**R** EPRESENTATIVE; 25 years' experience; large connection amongst Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Doctors and Chemists, Kent to Wilts, Surgical Dressings and Appliances; good references. "M. N.," 31/17, Office of this Paper.

**R** EPRESENTATIVE wishes change; wide experience, general Medical and propaganda, Drugs and Wholesale Chemicals, Organotherapy; excellent references; fidelity policy. P.C.B. 68/23, Office of this Paper.

**R** EPRESENTATIVE, with first-class connection London Stores, Chemists, Ladies' Hairdressers, invites offers from progressive House. "Toilet," P.C.B. 69/20, Office of this Paper.

**T** ABLET Maker, young, seeks London situation; experienced in Tablet making, coating and granulating, also knowledge of Pills, Lozenges, etc. P.C.B. 69/21, Office of this Paper.

**T** RAVELLER, 20 years' experience Drug and Sundries trade, desires change; good connection Lancashire and district; excellent references. 94/215, Office of this Paper.

**T** RAVELLER, with large connection with London and suburban Chemists, seeks engagement; excellent reference. 24/36, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.



<b>5/6</b> 1 year	<b>10/6</b> 2 year	<b>MACK'S LEDGERS</b> One Year Two Books in one. Spare Cash Books, 3/6, 6/- MACK-IVOR, 45 HIGHTOWN, CREWE	<b>16/-</b> 4 year	<b>20/-</b> Red Lines
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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**CHEMIST FITTINGS.**—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.**—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

**SECOND-HAND Shop Fronts, Drug Fittings, cheap; also Glass Counters, Dispensing Screens, Silent Salesman Showcases, Glass Shelves for window display.** 8 ft. long x 7 ft. 6 in. high x 10 in. deep on bottom and 7 in. deep on top part Chemist Wall Showcases; three in stock at very reasonable price. A. FARLEY & CO., 227 Old Street, E.C.2.

**£144.**—COMPLETE Set of Mahogany Fittings for a modern Pharmacy, comprising: 14 ft. Drug Fitting, complete with drawers, lockers, cupboards, cornice and shelves; 12 ft. Counter with glass cases in front; 6 ft. Wall Showcase; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; two nests of Counter Drawers; Perfume Case and Desk; 6 ft. Flat Counter Case and Cash Till. Detailed specifications and sketches on request to PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, E.C.1. Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century.

**£155.**—MAGNIFICENT Set of Mahogany Chemist's Fittings: 15 ft. Drug Fitting, with drawers, cupboards and lockers under and showcases, shelves, etc. over; 6 ft. Recess Wall Case; 10 ft. glass fronted Counter with drawers at back; 4 ft. all-glass Counter; 6 ft. handsome Dispensing Screen, with counter, drawers and shelves at back; Perfume Case and Desk; 4 ft. bent plate-glass Counter Case; Check Till, 100 Shop Rounds; all ready for immediate despatch and a great bargain. PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, 232/238 Bishopsgate (1st floor), corner of Brushfield Street, London, E.C.2 (only address). Phone: Avenue 1194.

**LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED.**  
—I have now been engaged in this work over 20 years, so you may rely that my experience in Chemist and other Companies (I take all trades) is hard to beat. Most reasonable and inclusive fee. Advice free.—A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

**EXCHANGE COLUMN.**

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

**FOR DISPOSAL.**

**HANDSOME MAHOGANY BENT PLATE-GLASS COUNTER SHOW CASE;** mirror back; made by Maw; perfect order; size, 5 ft. long 10 in. high, 24 in. deep; price £9 net. Jolly & Son, Milson Street, Bath.

**WHAT OFFERS?** Gray's Anatomy, Kirke's Physiology, 3 vols. Pareira's Materia Medica, Turner's Chemistry, 1872, Brande's Chemistry, 1836, Brande's Dictionary of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Glaser's Complete Chemistry, 1677. Beckett, 39 Woodfield Road, Tonbridge.

**WANTED.**

**BOUND COPIES** of *The Chemist and Druggist* from 1896. Fauldings, 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

**GOWER,** Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

**The Chemist and Druggist  
COMPACT LIBRARY****THE ART OF DISPENSING.**

The tenth edition of this well-known work is now ready. The book has been thoroughly revised and considerably improved, while maintaining the features which have made it so popular with several generations of students. It is kept by chemists in the dispensary for ready reference in cases of difficulties arising in the course of the day's work. Price 8s., by post 8s. 6d.

**VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.**

Reprint of the seventh edition has just been issued. Chemists interested in veterinary practice will find the work indispensable, as it deals with the ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and poultry, and the remedies that can be supplied. Price 7s. 6d. net, by post 8s.

**PHARMACEUTICAL BOTANY.**

An attractively written book dealing with the plants mentioned in the examination syllabus of the various pharmaceutical examining bodies. Botanical terms which at first sight are forbidding in appearance are explained so that the meaning is made crystal clear. A useful gift for apprentices and assistants who have not passed the qualifying examinations. Price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.

**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST.**

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